THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "Standard" printing-office. Subscription $20 per month. Single copies $5.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

467—TENTH YEAR | BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870. | CIRCULATION, 3,000

OUR HAMBURG LETTER.
No. I.

Per Tycho Brahe.

Hamburg, July 17, 1870.

My dear Sirs,

Knowing that you have so far been without any correspondent here, I think not to be out of the way when I offer my humble services to you under the present circumstances, forwarding you an exact and trustworthy account of the state of things this side of the Rhine by every available opportunity.

I don't doubt that the German version of actual things will prove interesting both to you and your readers.

I suppose I need not mention here the causes of this tremendous war on the eve of which we are standing, and which will take the whole world by surprise, filling at the same time every reasonable man's heart with affliction. You will know the causes, or better said, you will not know them, as they are unknown to everybody, because since Prince Leopold von Hohenzollern's resignation of the Spanish throne, there is indeed no real reason for Napoleon to go to war with Germany.

Now, the fact is that Napoleon wanted by all means the war against Germany since he has lately lost too much of his old prestige.

The humbug called 'plebiscite' had not the desired effect. Napoleon and his friends are losing daily more bottom under their feet. There have been lately several disturbances and riots in Paris.

The state of the country is not a satisfactory one on account of the short crops caused by the drought that prevails this summer in France: thus some frightful revolution may have been feared by Napoleon. To put a stop to such an event, he begins a great war; consequently the whole responsibility of such a horrible crime falls upon him, this being the unanimous opinion of the whole press of Europe, especially England, France of course excepted.

Napoleon hopes he will better get along with his subjects this year by giving them employment and distraction abroad in a war against Prussia; but Prussia is now at the present identical with Germany, consequently the war is directed against our whole country.

What does Napoleon care that thousands of Germans and French are slain, that thousands of families lose fathers and sons, and are put to misery if he only gets back his prestige, enriching himself and his dynasty? Read the speech delivered by old ... Adolphe Thiers at the Legislature in Paris on the 15th inst. He told them the truth, but they refused to listen to him.

I remember you have got Bismarck's portrait in your editorial office, but that you do not belong to his admirers. But has he done any wrong to England or France? Is it a crime that we Germans wish to be governed by one sole King, like the English?—Are we bound to ask Napoleon's permission for it?—Is it our fault that, when being united, we cause perhaps some uneasiness to Napoleon, because, although he rules 40 million of French subjects, he would not be strong enough to handle Germany now as his uncle did from 1805 to 1813?

The war in 1866 between Austria and Prussia was a sad necessity for Germany, as both Powers together could not keep the supremacy in German affairs. Nobody can obey two masters at the same time. Austria was outdone in the struggle, retiring herself completely from German affairs. The Prussian decisive victory at Sadowa was followed by the formation of the North German Confederation in connection with the Southern Confederation, both being united by offensive and defensive treaties.

Now, returning to the latest events that have taken place during the last week, it is almost impossible for any reasonable man to understand them.

It was on the 12th inst. that the Duke de Gramont, French Minister, declared to Baron von Werther, the North German Minister at Paris:—"That the resignation of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was a matter of no importance because France would never have consented to his ascension. That the King of Prussia had to write Napoleon a letter excusing himself, avoiding at the same time to mention in the letter the relationship of Prince Leopold with Napoleon."

Such a gross insult, inflicted upon King William, could have no other object but—War, and war by all means, at all cost, and all risks!

By a perusal of the reports published on the proceedings of the French Chambers, you must have remarked that by both French Ministers, Gramont as well as Ollivier, refused (sitting of 14th inst.) to deliver up to the Chambers the notes changed with Prussia referring to the arising conflict! Why did they refuse? Because knowing the contents of these notes, the French Chambers would not have granted the subsidies for the war. And in this case, both Ministers would have lost their portfolios, and Mr. Nap a chance to play at war.

Ollivier stated that the French Government had received an insulent note from Prussia under date of 15th July. Afterwards it turned out that such a note had not been received from Prussia, but was a telegram from Mr. Benedetti, French Ambassador at Berlin. Meanwhile, the Chambers were made to believe that such a note, written in insolent terms, had come from the King of Prussia.

You plainly see that never before has war been declared on such vague pretexts, and on equally and intentionally disfigured declarations. Be the end of the war what it may, history will pronounce a severe but just judgment on Napoleon the Third, the Duke of Grammont, and M. Emile Ollivier.

PRUSSIA AND VENEZUELA.

The mails from the States have brought the following important advices:—

La Guayra, July 1.

The state of affairs in Venezuela still continues to be very critical, and from the news it seems that the Guzman Blanco party is anything but firmly established, the only port in its possession being that of La Guayra, the rest holding out for Monagas.

It is reported here that the steamship Conway, formerly in the West Indian mail service, has been purchased by Guzman Blanco and is being fitted out as a war vessel. A large schooner, the Sutherland, has also been purchased and is taking her armament on board at Curacoa. With these two vessels in fighting trim we may look for a naval engagement very shortly.

The Monagas war steamers Bolivar and Federacion, with a force of 1,500 troops, and 200 horses, with artillery, ammunition, &c., were at the island of Alcatraz, about three miles from Porto Cabello, having run out of coal and broken down their machinery They received fustic and other woods for fuel. The commander of the Prussian war steamer Meteor hearing that these vessels were at the island, got up steam and went out to them, and sent a demand on board for $500. They offered an order on the Maracaibo custom house for the amount, but this the Prussian did not deem satisfactory, and immediately brought his broadsides to bear on them, threatening to blow them out of the water in case the cash was not forthcoming in fifteen minutes. The money was paid at once, and the Meteor then sailed for this port, where she found a schooner of the Monagas government engaged in blockading the harbor. The commander of the Meteor notified the captain of the schooner that the blockade was ineffective, and consequently would not be regarded. Two steamers and five schooners are expected off the harbor to-day to renew the blockade and make it effective. In the meantime the Danish schooner Skal Betal came in here with rifles and ammunition for Guzman.

The fort at this port fired and sent a ball into the Prussian steamer Meteor while she was entering the harbor. She made the necessary signals to show that she was a neutral vessel. Her commander is very angry and demands full satisfaction.

The Monagas steamer Maparari, while cruising off the harbor a few days ago, exchanged shots with the shore batteries. She then steamed out of range, and took up her station at the cape, between Macuto and Curaballeda, where she seized a sloop and a schooner.

The Dutch brig Emma Dean arrived here from New York on the 21st ult., with a cargo of merchandise for this place, and some arms and ammunition for Curacoa, consigned to merchants there. After discharging that portion of her cargo for this port, she desired to sail for Curacoa, but the authorities refused to clear her unless she landed here her cargo of arms and ammunition for the use of Guzman. Captain Atkinson refused to comply with this demand upon any terms, and went to Carracas, where he had an interview with the Minister of War and succeeded after some delay in getting an order for the clearance of the brig.

Mr. Jessurun, the owner of the steamer Honfleur and schooner Sarah, which were seized by Guzman Blanco, has made a formal protest against the detention of himself and his vessels, and lodged it with the Dutch government at Curacoa. The treatment of the Dutch Charge d'Affaires, who demanded his passports and left the country on account of this very matter, together with the general ill-treatment of all Dutch residents and vessels, has caused the Holland government to order a fleet here to make a final settlement of all these questions. A powerful steamer of sixty guns is daily expected, and it is said that five others are to follow, so that it appears probable we may have exciting times here.

COLONIA.

Colonia, Sept. 5, 1870.

Gentlemen.

In this quarter no news. Only a few days ago, it seems Medina, after the Mercedes affair, thought to aim at this point; but, according to some of his partisans, received an order from Aparicio which made him change ideas; therefore he had not the pleasure to discover the 'mare's nest' in Colonia, and thought it prudent to change his course, probably with the very sane intention of giving a bolder stroke elsewhere. Therefore Minister Ordoñez went back, not only with his battalion, but one hundred more veterans of this garrison to the great city, leaving the Colonia, Nueva Palmyra and Carmelo boys with their respective clans to wind up, if necessary, Medina's balance-sheet of Quinteros; but it seems they are mustering together, as their ambition is to fight General Suarez (a descendant or sprout of the O'Haras); but this is only a pretence, as in reality they would rather meet Old Nick himself than our worthy Chief, Goya Jefa, as they know very well he does not like to play hide-and-go-seek, and the general impression is that they will not face him with double his number; and if they do——you shall hear the result. On the other hand, General Caraballo is hopping on, as he also wishes to participate in the fun, and General Castro, as a third party, intends to be arbitrator. Consequently, the great day has come when many a white will look quite black when they remember the days that have gone by.

QUINTERO.

ALARMING NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

Yesterday, at 2.30 p.m., it was very freely said on 'Change that some extraordinary news had come to both the National and Provincial Government respecting some Jordanites trying to revolutionise Santa-Fé. We at once applied at official quarters, but could find out nothing. Later on, about 5 p.m., when people were going to dinner, further telegrams arrived; and the affair, it appears, has assumed shape.

Not far from Rosario some armed Gauchos have been seen. None well know what they are about; but in Rosario it was said, they are rebels, and aim at raising the Jordan banner in Santa-Fé. Some say it is to upset Governor Cabal; others, a rebellion against the National Government.

In the neighbourhood of Santa-Fé other bands have been seen, and even close to San Nicolas.

There evidently appears to be truth in the affair, since all the National Guards of San Nicolas have been called out.

Captain Naon, with 200 men, is at that town, and the most decisive measures to catch the rebels have been taken.

Hard by Pergamino the rebels have been gathering: they number some 400.

Dr. Paz notified the Government by telegram yesterday to beware of the Santa-Fé Government.

Telegrams from respectable parties in San Nicolas to the Government state that there is nothing in it.

The *Nacional* of last night pronounces the whole affair a *canard*; but the *Prensa* seems to attach importance to it.

MONTEVIDEO.

Monday.

The fall of Mercedes is regarded as the prelude to the series of small victories that Medina and Bastarrica are likely to gain over the Government forces, and which will doubtless swell the Blanco army [at present 1200 strong] to several thousand men before they come up with Goyo Suarez, or make the final dash on this city. They have the country completely in their power, but it is not at all so clear that they will be able to seize the capital, and in this way the war may be prolonged indefinitely and with great ferocity on both sides. Don Eduardo M'Eachen has resigned command at Paysandú, and numbers of respectable people will do their best to keep aloof from the war in the phase on which it is now entering. The *Tribuna* says that Medina put to death 30 Italian soldiers of the garrison that he took prisoners. It is a fact that whenever foreigners meddle in the civil wars of the country there is seldom any quarter given to them by either party.

The Committee of Legislature on Saturday rejected unanimously the question of putting the whole Republic in a State of Siege.

The parties who arrested the fugitive Henry Davis on board the Cordillera and obliged him to surrender his booty of £800, return their thanks to Messrs Scott Yarrow & Co. for the assistance they rendered in the matter.

The Bianca Pertica has brought 262 passengers from Genoa.

Saturday.

The new prime Minister, Fernando Torres, publishes a project of a Real Estate Bank or Banco de Proprietarios, with a capital of six million dollars (£1,200,000 sterling) and a right to emit up to double that amount in notes of one to $100, which would have forced currency. The Bank would have to redeem $50,000 of its notes monthly, so as to convert the whole emission in six years. It would advance a loan to the Government of two million dollars at 6 per cent., receiving $25,000 monthly from the Custom-house. The profits are never to give the shareholders more than 15 per cent. per annum. The security of the bank is to consist in landed properties, houses, &c, which are to be previously assessed for the purpose. Anyone, who remembers the failure of the banker Souza at Rio Janeyro can remember how real estate fell 50 per cent. when the crash came. Banks must have gold, any other security is illusory.

There is no news from the war, but it is thought the Blancos are coming down "like the wolf on the fold."

Everyone is looking out for the City of Buenos Ayres.

Paper money is at 84½.

The French gunboats Braix and Decidée have just left port, perhaps on a cruise after German vessels.

Monday.

The Blancos are supposed to be in great strength outside of Pando, although the scouts sent out yesterday could not see them. There is a panic in town, and people ask "what has become of Goyo Suarez and his army?"

Mr. George Pinas has sent in a proposal for a railway to San Jose, Cuchilla Grande, Porongos, Colonia, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Paysandu, Durazno, Tacuarembo, Salto, &c., the works to be commenced in two years, and concluded in 1880.

Advices from Rio mention that Gottschalk's body has been sent home, embalmed, by the steamer Merrimac to New York.

The London and Southampton steamers are anxiously expected.

THE ASSASSIN VALENTIN TEBES.

A new journal which has appeared in Rosario, called the *Correo Argentino* gives the following additional details of the execution of this notorious criminal, who had murdered several other persons before the assassination of Robert Bald and Henry Tait for which he was finally condemned to death.

At 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning Dr. Peña, Criminal Judge, accompanied by Canon Piñero, two other priests and a notary, repaired to the prison and ordered the prisoner to be brought forth to hear his sentence read. On being told to kneel down he did so and listed to the sentence without betraying agitation, after which he was placed in 'capilla' to prepare for death. Meantime he could see the carpenters at work, making arrangements for the execution. He asked that the fetters on him might be lightened, but this could not be granted. The Sisters of Charity waited on him and prepared a bed and table in the room where he was to pass the night. He was frequently heard to exclaim 'my mother, my motlier' as if in regret. Canon Piñero and two other priests were with him most of the day, and he was also visited by several people of the town. He asked to see young Mr. Bald, and, after begging his pardon for having murdered his brother, asked him if he could save his life, to which Bald replied in the negative, whereupon Tebes said "then what use in talking any more!" The only food he took on Wednesday was chocolate.

On Wednesday night he slept quietly for several hours, but his lips moved at intervals and pronounced some words that were unintelligible. On Thursday morning he heard Mass and received communion; he had never heard Mass but once before in his life, as he stated.

At 8.30 the order was given to proceed to the place of execution Plaza Carretas, and when the coach came he said he preferred to walk, but on being told that this was impossible he got in with Canon Piñero and two other priests. Arrived at the Plaza he got out quietly and walked to the 'banquillo', on which having seated himself he uncovered his breast and allowed his eyes to be bound. A discharge of musquetry and all was over. Canon Piñero then pronounced a discourse on the crimes to which wicked passions lead men, and strongly condemned capital punishment.

The troops taking part in the execution numbered 700 men, horse and foot, under the command of Colonel Vargas; there were about 6,000 spectators present.

Tebes was 22 years of age, a native of Santiago del Estero, and unmarried; his mother is still living, as well as a brother who visited him the day before the execution. It is not stated how many persons he is supposed to have murdered, but his last crime was perpetrated under the most atrocious circumstances. Mr. Bald was a young English gentleman recently settled down near Roldan, and Tebes presented himself under the pretext of buying some fat sheep for the market of Rosario. Bald invited him to stay for dinner, and the assassin took him unawares while reading a book, and murdered him and Tait, about sundown. Bald's body had 10 wounds, Tait's 7; the assassin was aided by another, who has, we believe, escaped. Harry Tait was a boy of 15, who had run away from a ship at Rosario, and Bald happened to see him sitting at the Roldan station last Christmas Day and invited him to his house.

It is much to be regretted that a man of such shining talent as Canon Piñero should speak against capital punishment. Without it there is no hope for the country.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

A great and systematic effort is being made to cry down the National Bank, to render the contract which has been just concluded by the Minister odious by unfounded representations. It would seem as if our politicians, now that legislation has exhausted the Entre Riano question, needed some other topic for a stalking horse, and selected the Bank Charter as one of the finest for an experiment at political bungling. Nothing is too absurd—nothing too preposterous to be urged against it.

The 'nem. con.' portion of Congress swallow everything that appears in their papers; they seek no higher information; and, in fact, it is now beyond doubt that any scheme, no matter how important for the country, how pregnant with results for the real progress of the nation, may be defeated and thrown under the table on the first reading, by handling it well in anticipation in the newspapers, painting the scheme in every odious color, endowing it with every mischievous attribute, and charging it as the future source and origin of every conceivable calamity. We have read all the articles in the papers on the subject of this bank, and we must do our colleagues the justice to say that, they have so well accomplished their task that not a vestige of the original contract can now remain in the public mind. Instead of a splendid financial scheme, based upon old, true, and well established principles, we have a new and hideous monster contract, framed by the prime minister of the country, and signed by one of the first banking firms in London, to devour the people, destroy their liberty, and ruin the nation.

And yet is it possible that in a parliament house, composed of so many members of acknowledged talent and enlightenment, there are wanting men of capacity and sound judjment to dispel the haze of prejudice, to discern what is good and beneficial for the country? We protest against this system of crying down a scheme before it comes up for discussion; this plan of gaining the mind of the house by anticipation proves, if it proves anything, the real merit of the thing opposed.

In dealing with this bank question it is essential to take a comprehensive glance at the financial position of the country. The Argentine Republic, young, prosperous and favoured as it is, can only be compared to a paralytic: one side of the republic has life and action; the other is dead. Buenos Ayres is the only spot in the River Plate which to the English mind betrays a healthy vitality; the rest of the republic is financially dead.

The trade of the provinces we care not how looked at, is sickly and palsied; there are two ways to look at this Republic. *What it is*, and *What it might be*. The state of the interior is deplorable; trade, capital and population are wanting, and the question is how long the provinces are to remain in this state? The effort of the National Government to establish a National bank is to supply one defect, *Capital*, but it must be nipped in the bud, thrown out, rejected before even read, and simply because the capital of the National bank is to come from London and not Frayle Muerto. All the gall of our provincial colleagues was aptly represented by a Rosario paper that headed its leader with the British arms when attacking the new bank. Our colleagues have forgotten the words of General Mitre when, inaugurating the Southern Railway, he called "for a goblet of gold to drink to British Capital."

The lever of Buenos Ayres has been the London money market—her greatness, her trade, her shipping, her banks—aye, even the Provincial Bank—her railways, her all, are due to British capital. The London money market is the great lever of Buenos Ayres. The Gualeguaychu, Frayle Muerto, or Tinogasta money market is the lever of the Argentine provinces. Look at Australia, measure her gigantic progress with that of our provinces, and behold again the triumph of British capital. Is there a town of any importance in Australia without its bank, the capital of which has crossed oceans, and the head office of which is not in London. Look at South Africa, an insignificant corner of the earth when compared with this republic, and yet it has ten banks for the one in the River Plate, and all started by London capitalists. London, not Cordova, is the centre of credit, and Argentine legislators cannot change it.

We grant that a National Bank is a dangerous thing, dangerous not in the political sense in which our colleagues attack it, but dangerous from the over expansion of credit to which it too often gives rise; but all great remedies are dangerous; the rankest poisons are in all cases the best medicines, and a national bank founded on a specie capital, hemmed in by safe restrictions and managed with prudence and economy, is of all others the very best lever for the prostrated Argentine provinces.

The opposition to this Bank project is not against any particular article in the charter, but against the whole. The contract is framed so carefully to protect the interests of the country, so equitably to reserve to the Government and the people of the River Plate a voice, and an overweening voice in the administration of the bank affairs, that in detail the opponents to the scheme have no ground whatever to stand on. The real object on to the National Bank is that it is too English, that the capital upon which it starts, £1,600,000 sterling, is in bright gold sovereigns from the Bank of England, and not in the real *bona fide* currency of the interior, Bolivianos, a deteriorated silver leaden coin, too scarce for even the trifling trade of the pulperos and too alloyed to ever leave the country.

We trust to the sound common sense and judgment of Congress in dealing with this question. The introduction into this country of one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling, fresh specie capital, is a measure not to be trifled with. The establishment of banks in all the chief towns of the different provinces, based on English capital and managed upon strictly English banking principles, should meet with the ardent support of every man who takes an interest in the prosperity of the nation. The offer, by a first class London banking firm, has been made to the Government, has been accepted by the Minister, and if rejected by Congress may not in a hurry be made again. Did our legislators as thoroughly understand the real state of the London money market as they do the poverty, wretchedness and misery of the interior, no doubt the project would meet with little opposition; but our politicians for the most part believe that the London money market is ever open to them, and but too anxious to do business with the Plate. The time is not far distant when this delusion will be dispelled. It will be then too late to offer the bank charter which they now oppose. The future of the interior hangs on the vote. *Deliberat Roma perit Saguntum.*

THE CORDOVA OBSERVATORY.

Buenos Ayres,
August 23rd, 1870.

To His Excellency Dr.
N. Avellaneda, Minister of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor of announcing to you that I had this morning the gratification of arriving in your country, ready to commence my astronomical labours.

Letters from my assistants, which were awaiting my arrival here, inform me that they had been since the 10th of June awaiting a ship for Buenos Ayres, but that after repeated delays the vessel in which they had taken passage, the Ella, would leave Portland on July 5. They hoped for a passage of not more than 50 days, in which case they are due very soon.

The instruments and books from Germany were shipped at Hamburg for Rosario by your excellent Consul-General, Mr. Camman, who most kindly charged himself with their whole care. They were put on board the ship La Plata, which was to have sailed from Hamburg about the middle of July.

I do not think, however, that she could have sailed before the declaration of war by France, in which case I feel quite confident that Mr. Camman will have made all needful provision to guard against the dangers of capture. To Mr. Camman I feel very greatly indebted in behalf of our Observatory for the cordiality and zeal with which he espoused its interests.

The books and apparatus from England have been exposed to a similar danger. Mr. Fair, the Argentine Consul in London, showed the same earnest interest in our behalf which I had found in Hamburg; and took charge of the affairs of the Observatory in London. Our packages were to be forwarded to Rosario by a French vessel, but a telegram from Mr. Fair received by me in Liverpool on the day before I left England, informed me that he had withdrawn them from this ship, and would send them by the first favourable opportunity, to Rosario if possible, otherwise to Buenos Ayres.

The revolving domes, the roof, and other portions of the Observatory, excepting only the masonwork, were shipped from Boston to New York in the second half of June, together with the great telescope, and placed on board the ship Olivia Davis, bound for Rosario. I have not heard on what day this ship sailed from New York, but think it cannot have been later than July 1.

In former letters I have had the great pleasure of informing your Excellency of the many and very gratifying tokens of interest in the new Observatory, manifested by scientific institutions in various parts of the world. To these I can now add still more, which have afforded me as much pleasure as they doubtless will give you.

The very valuable gift of books from Mr. Staive, in behalf of the Imperial Russian Observatory at Pulkowa, I have already mentioned, as well as those from the Coast Survey and other institutions in the United States.—Since then the American Academy of Sciences in Boston has placed at my disposal 500 hard dollars for the purchase of a photometer and spectroscopes, instruments for measuring and examining the light of the fixed stars; and has authorised me to return either the money or the instruments at some future time, as may be desired. The Astronomer Royal of England, M. Airy, in behalf of the Greenwich Observatory, has made valuable contributions to our library, and the same has been done by the officers of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Nautical Almanac, and other institutions.

Rarely has a new member of the sisterhood of scientific institutions been received with a greater cordiality, or a more earnest expression of sympathy. The chief astronomers of France and Germany have cordially offered any aid in their power, and in Germany, where several of our instruments have been made, their construction has been superintended by those men of science who are most conversant with the corresponding class of observations.

My expenditures and engagements in behalf of the Observatory will, I hope, meet with your Excellency's approval. Up to the present time I have expended—

	Hard Dollars.	
For the building	5,128.34	
" instruments	13,084.20	
" equipment and books	1,495.83	
	17,972.77	
And have received	17,000	
Leaving an excess of	972.77	advanced by me.
In addition to	150	sent the assistants for passages out.

There remains due, but not paid—
For a small passage $1 50

And unknown amounts for the following expenses—

Banker's commission and interest.
Insurance
Transportation of building, &c., from New York.
Transportation of apparatus from Hamburg.
Transportation of ditto from London.

And the expenses yet to be incurred are—

For transportation from Rosario to Cordova.
For building expenses in Cordova.

Further expenses I have not felt warranted in incurring as yet, notwithstanding some are important and desirable, until I shall be able to learn the total amount of those which are absolutely unavoidable. As soon as these are defrayed, the remaining expenses must of course be adjusted to the appropriations available.

I have already informed your Excellency that the building, as thus far constructed, comprises but about two-thirds of the entire plan. To complete it would be a matter of about 1,750 hard dollars, and cost of transportation, for the superstructure, added to the comparatively small expense for masonry in London. But the part already constructed will supply immediate needs.

Hoping that my course thus far may find approval with your Excellency,

I am,
Very respectfully,
B. A. GOULD.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Lima June 1870.

The railway mania has not abated in the least. The different lines projected and in course of construction throughout the country are progressing rapidly and most satisfactorily. The line from Callao to the Oroya is being pushed forward under the active and intelligent superintendence of Mr. Meiggs, and may be regarded as a thoroughly American undertaking. The first locomotive, the largest ever seen in Peru, and built in New Jersey, passed over the road from Callao to Lima a few days since, and caused a genuine sensation among the inhabitants of the latter city. More than twenty miles of the line from Lima to the mountains are ready for the rails, and the speed with which all this has been accomplished strikes people here with amazement, so at variance is it with the usual tedious delay attendant on Peruvian undertakings. The example, however, is valuabte, and in one or two minor works initiated by the government near this city a very perceptible increase of energy and perseverance is apparent. Americans are now foremost in Peru as far as active labor is concerned, and the country thus becoming opened to enterprise and affording such a field for successful development will doubtless attracted many more of our countrymen, who can here employ their talents and capital to great advantage. The Arequipa road is also rapidly approaching completion, and by October next the line will be open for traffic and passenger travel. In this road a great deal of interest is felt, since it is the means by which that unfortunate city will be raised from the deplorable condition into which it was thrown by the earthquakes of 1868, and moreover it will serve as a base for the more important line that will unite Arequipa to Puno, the Lake Titicaca and the forontiers of Bolivia.

The rich silver mines throughout the interior of the republic are now attracting very general attention. Cerro de Pasco, always considered as second to the deposits of Potosi, has for some years been in a state of decadence; but recently, owing to the enterprise of the corporation of miners, such improvements have been effected that the old reputation of the place will soon be re-established. A railway, 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, is nearly completed, connecting the mines with the 'haciendas' or washing places, water not existing in the town of Cerro de Pasco itself. This road at first presented almost insuperable obstacles, principally in the way of transporting the materials; but by the efforts of the contractors, the roads leading over the Andes were improved, and all the machinery, locomotives &c., were constructed in Europe and the United States in small pieces suitable for mule carriage. Since this road was commenced great activity has been remarked among the miners, and many who had abandoned their mines are now progressing satisfactorily with the enterprise. But a still more important undertaking is that by which some of the old shafts, formerly yielding enormous percentages of ore, but, for the last thirty years, choked up with water, are being pumped dry and will soon be in working order. The machinery necessary for this improvement was purchased in England, and the best available labor from the Cornish mines secured for the purpose. By this means the Cerro de Pasco will become the most important silver district in South America, since, for many years back, Potosi has been very unprofitably worked. A number of Americans and English have recently left Lima for the Cerro, and several Californian miners have already reached that place.

LATEST FROM RANCHOS.

Juzgado de Paz de Ranchos.

September 1, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

On the 1st of August last I sent you the number of animals and 'frutos del pais' sent from this department to the capital; I now send you the number for the month of August, according to the 'guias' taken out in this Juzgado, calling your attention to the large number of sheep and sheepskins sent from this opulent department, with nearly 1000 dozen lambskins. It has rained very little, the want of which is much felt. Black cattle for the market are both scarce and dear, in fact there is a general leanness through the horned 'rodeos;' sheep, as they always will in dry weather, are improving in condition. The embankment of the Extension line from Altamirano has passed the town, and we only want the rails, Alegre's Bridge, &c., to hear Mr. Banfield's whistle in Ranchos. The activity of Mr. Banfield and the general satisfaction amongst the employed, and desire to comply with the orders of this gentleman must be seen to be appreciated. The works go on at railway speed.

Yours, &c.,
R. GIBBINGS, M.D.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

GOLD-FIELDS IN RIOJA.

The *Capital* states that the Cassini takes from here 230,000 Bolivian dollars for England, and that as a consequence gold is now more abundant than silver in this market.

Great gold discoveries are reported from Rioja, and a letter from Sor Gordillo of Chilecito, August 14th, is as follows—"The Santo Domingo mine "is giving bar gold in abundance; we "took out 30,000$ worth (say £6,000) "in the first 8 or 10 *tiros*, and the vein "now runs richer in every direction. I "don't understand much about mining, "but if anyone doubts what I say let "him come and pick up the gold."

We are expecting Professor Gould next week on his way to Cordoba, his reputation as a 'savant' has preceded him and it is pity some move has not been made to give him a dinner here on the part of the foreign residents.

A part of the 'barranca' over the river fell yesterday; there was a wooden house on it, from which the occupants had just time to escape with their lives.

The Custom-house was broken into on Friday but the thieves did not succeed in taking much booty; it seems the only things missing are—a cock and a pound of butter, 4 bottles of brandy, two of gin, six demijohns, and 9 half-pints of Champaigne.

Captain Raceds crossed over last week from Santa Fé to Villa Urquiza, surprising a small force of Jordau's men; he took 17 prisoners, also 8 carbines, 6 swords and 10 lances.

The Government telegraph wires to Santa Fé and Paraná will be opened for traffic on the 10th instant, on which day also the tariff between Buenos Ayres and Rosario will be reduced to one Bolivian dollar (20$ m|c.) per 10 words.

SIEGE OF COLONIA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BRITISH LADIES.

ASSAULT IMMINENT.

Towards the close of the afternoon yesterday a small-row boat arrived at the mole-head with the stunning news that Medina's forces, 1,500 strong, had surrounded Colonia (the oldest town in the Plate). An English lady and two children and a nurse, who had been on a visit to Buenos Ayres, and were returning to their home near Colonia, were forced to put back, as the rebel officer refused to allow them to pass the lines. Owing to the siege the price of provisions has risen pretty much as high as coal in Hamburg. All day yesterday the besiegers were throwing up rockets and trenches; the besieged were anxiously awaiting troops from Montevideo. Two men were posted all day long in the wind mill on look out, but up to the hour of going to the boats, no Oriental war steamer had hove in sight.

SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

IMPENDING ASSAULT.

Yesterday alarming telegrams reached this city, announcing that the rebels had almost surrounded the city, and the people in the quintas and suburbs were all flocking into Montevideo. Government at once convoked the Chambers to raise funds for the war, either by new taxes, or calling on the commercial public for a loan.

The Bolsa telegram ran thus:—

The Blancos are approaching the city. All the troops are under arms.

The 'pasiva' (old men and boys) have been called out. The Prime Minister, Fernando Torres, has taken command of the Nat. Guard. Severe penalties, martial law, etc, against all who refuse to obey decrees. Mr. O'Gorman, spoke, Stand by. Rebels in sight; everything at sixes and sevens; safest place the boat in the bay. 5,000 people about to leave for Buenos Ayres. No steamer in sight.

Several private telegrams confirm the news, and cut by the Paso Molino, etc., not a family has remained.

Calcutta learns from London far sooner than London learns from New York. The great city of the East will soon be traversed by street tramways, a project having already been submitted to Lord Mayo for 22 miles of tramway. The lines are to be made by the Indian Government, but are to be worked by private persons under Government guarantee and supervision. As it is, if Calcutta can get 22 miles of tramway laid down before the spring she will probably be in advance of London.

TO OUR READERS.

In view of the immense interest attached to European news, owing to the Franco-Prussian war, we beg to state that we have taken the necessary steps to secure the first and most reliable news coming by steamer to the Plate; to that end our special agent in Rio will by every steamer, whether European or not, leaving that port for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, transmit to us the latest news arriving there. Our special agent in Lisbon is an Englishman who has resided in the Plate; his instructions are to send us by every steamer the very last intelligence from the seat of war, deriving same as far as possible from English source. In Montevideo our agents have orders to telegraph to us, no matter what the hour may be. We hope thus not only to secure the first but also the best and most reliable news for our readers.

For our country readers we publish, on the back of our supplemental advertising sheet, seven columns of news matter, thus enlarging our Weekly Edition considerably, solely with a view to place them in full possession of all the stirring events of the day

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

Rosario, Sept. 1 1870.
10,20 a.m.

Correspondent,
to
STANDARD.

Valentin Tebes, Murderer of Mr. Bald, has been executed this morning in Plaza Carretas, Great crowd. No row.

The Germany's Mails.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

This morning at 6.30 a.m. we received the latest English papers from Montevideo, thanks to Mr. Dixon of the Rio Uruguay, and Mr. Evans of Montevideo.

The English papers give the following:

The Liverpool *Jonrial of Commeree* states:—

"To-day there has been great anxiety. On the Stock Exchange several failures were announced, and among them Messrs. Bold and Lawrence, Jones and Townley, C. W. Fry, T. S. Todd, Thomas Morecroft, Taunton and Co, W. R. Martin and —Powles. There was a meeting of creditors to-day for the choice of trustees on the estate of Mr. Henry Thompson, provision dealer. It was stated that debts to the amount of £28,693 had been proved, and Mr. John Blease in face of considerable opposition, was appointed trustee. The public examination has been fixed for the 17th proximo."

The *Saxon Gazette* says that an appeal is now being circulated in Baden, urging the people of that Duchy "to take the opportunity of the Franco-Prussian war to liberate themselves from the dominion of the Hohenzollerns."

Since the enrolment of volunteers for the duration of war commenced in France, about 100,000 have presented themselves, of whom about 15,000 were from Paris.

We believe we are right in giving a positive contradiction to the report, that the Emperor of the French intends withdrawing his troops from Rome or Civita Vecchia.—*Weekly Register.*

The effects of the war on the Macclesfield silk trade appears at present to be very disastrous. Nearly all the continental orders which the manufacturers had in hand have been countermanded; in consequence business has become somewhat at a standstill, which has proved a disappointment to many of the working men.

In every theatre, at every public ball, in the Tuileries gardens, in the Tuileries palace, the "Marseillais" must be had.

The sailing of the Hamburg and American Company's steamship Holsatia has been countermanded. She is to remain at Plymouth.

Horses and hay are being eagerly bought up in Ireland for the use of the French army. One dealer advertises for any number of horses, from one to 1,000, and shipments are daily being made. Hay is also being swept from the market with great rapidity.

Switzerland is mobilising 60,000 men; all her sons, who are not exempt, must go to the frontier.

Count Bismark is said to have taken measures to flood the coal pits of the Saar, from which the manufacturers obtain their supplies.

In consequence of the manifestation which took place against the Grand Duke at Carlsruhe, several regiments have received orders to leave for the northern provinces, where they will be incorporated into the Prussian army. The Government of Baden fears that those men might wish to pass into France at the first battle, and to defeat any such intention they are to be sent to some fortresses at a distance from the seat of war.

No London mail has been received at Hamburg since Friday.

Great distress has already begun to prevail in French factories for want of coal from Belgium.

There is one serious danger to the fidelity of Alsace. All Germans have been ordered to leave and must have already quitted this town.

The quotations on the 30th July were.—

Consols 89½:
Argentine Bonds 84 to 85.
Buenos Ayres Bonds 92 to 93.
New stock 4 dis,
River Plate Bank 12 premium.
Southern Railway 25 do.
Central do. 20 to 19½
Northern do. 8½.
Bank rate 6.

Numerous failures, but none connected with the Plate.

PRUSSIA AND THE SECRET TREATY.

Berlin, July 28.

The *Official Gazette* contains the following:—

"On Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone declaring in the British Parliament that they relied upon explanations being given by the two Governments concerned in the projected treaty recently published the Chancellor of the Confederation telegraphed the following to Count Bernstoff, North German Ambassador in London, promising at the same time a complete documentary explanation of the matter:—'To Count Bernstoff. Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate the following to Lord Granville:—The document published by the *Times* contains one of the proposals which have been made to us since the Danish war by official and unofficial French agents, with the object of establishing alliance between Prussia and France for their mutual aggrandisement. I will send the text of an offer made in 1866, according to which France proposed to aid Prussia with 300,000 men against Austria and to permit Prussia's aggrandisement by six or eight millions of subjects in return for cession to France of the district between the Rhine and the Moselle. The impossibility of agreeing to this course was clear to all except French diplomatists. On this proposition being rejected, the French Government began to calculate on our defeat. France has not ceased to tempt us with offers to be carried out at the cost of Germany and Belgium. In the interests of peace I kept these secret.

'After the Luxemberg affair the proposals dealing with Belgium and South Germany were renewed. M. Benedetti's manuscript belongs to this period. It is not likely that M. Benedetti acted without the Emperor's sanction. Finally, the conviction that no extension of territory was attainable in conjunction with us must have matured the resolve to obtain it by fighting us. I have even grounds for believing that had not this project been made public after our armaments on both sides were complete, France would have proposed to us jointly to carry out M. Benedetti's project against unarmed Europe, and to conclude peace at Belgium's cost. If the French cabinet now repudiates aims for our participation, in which it has uninterrupidly laboured since 1864, either by demands or promises, this is easily to be explained by the present political situation."

A MENACE TO ENGLAND.

The *Morning Post* is indignant with the *North German Gazette*, Bismark's alleged organ, for intimating that England is playing into the hands of France. The article is a direct threat to this country, and we resent it as such. The accusations it contains are thoroughly unfounded, but the menace is genuine and unmistakeable. The *Post* reminds the Berlin papers that if Prussia ventures to violate the neutrality of Belgium, the first to resent the outrage will be the power whose trade and prestige they threaten to extinguish.

THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF LUXEMBURG TERRITORY.

The alleged violation of Luxemburg territory, a report of which gained currency at Treves, resolves itself, on inquiry, into the purchase of tobacco and sugar at Schengen by some French soldiers, who had crossed the Moselle without arms.

DEFENCES OF PARIS.

M. le Baron de Chabaud Latour, who in 1869 resigned the presidency of the Committee of Fortifications in consequence of having passed the limit of age, is recalled to this post, and the defences of Paris are to be immediately placed in a state of efficiency. The fortified line of the city is twenty-six leagues in circumference; the forts which defend it are divided in such a manner as to prevent any approach to it. Twelve hundred thousand men would be required to invest the place, and, as Paris always has provisions for two months besides stores in reserve, if the Prussians succeeded in invading the precinct of Paris, they would have to employ four armies of three hundred thousand men each and wait sixty days without disturbing the regularity of Parisian meals. The fortified enclosure is to be completed by replacing the forty or fifty open spaces left for free circulation in time of peace by portcullises which are all ready in the warehouse.

Treves, Wednesday.

A slight encounter took place yesterday at Rheinheim Bridge, between some French infantry and Prussian Uhlans, pioneers, and Bavarian chasseurs. The French were repulsed, and left one dead on the field. On the German side two pioneers were wounded.

The *Times* Paris correspondent remarks:—"As regards the French forces now collected near the German frontier, my most recent information confirms what I already told you, that there are about 350,000 men. The French believe that at least an equal force of Prussians is opposed to them; in fact, I hear from a good source that the enemy will muster even more, and expects to have over 400,000 men pitted against the Emperor's armies. I learn that the Prussians find they have brought up too much cavalry and are running short of forage. They have no pressed hay (with which the French are well supplied), and it is easy to understand that the bulk to be transported is consequently very great, and that there is proportionate difficulty in getting it brought to the front. Compressed hay is a great saving of transport. I presume the hay harvest has been bad in Prussia, as in England and France, and the precaution of getting supplies from abroad seems not to have been taken."

The most important information I have to communicate (remarks the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) relates to Belgium. The Prussians have a very considerable force close to their frontier of that little kingdom, while the French have very few troops on theirs, nor do I believe they are in a position immediately to place a strong 'corps d'armée' there. They might get together a sufficient number of troops, but these would not be all they could desire in some respects—probably they would not comprise the proper proportions of the various arms. I learn, of course through French channels, that the Belgians are not easy at this immediate proximity of a Prussian army and suspect a violation of their territory may be contemplated. If the Prussians mean honestly by Belgium, it is urged, what is the meaning or utility of so menacing a display upon her frontier? I take it for granted that the English Government has agents abroad sufficiently wary, vigilant, and experienced to keep it informed of these matters, and that it will, if necessary, make proper representations at Berlin. It was not from the Prussians that it has been generally supposed Belgium would run the chief risk.

THE FRENCH HURT AT ENGLAND.

The French seem sore and disappointed at more sympathy with them not being evinced in England at the present crisis. The immediate causes or pretexts of the conflict have now been pretty well lost sight of. Here it is said, and perhaps believed, that all the faults were on the side of Prussia; and, if even it be admitted that they were equally divided, that both sides were bent on a fight and took the first opportunity of engaging in it, people do not understand why England should not wish them success. They perhaps rather lose sight of the obligations o a neutral power, but the English have now so long been on the most friendly terms with the French that the latter feel pained and aggrieved at not having our full and moral support.—*Times Correspondent.*

A despatch was on Tuesday received in Paris, from General Lebœuf, who announces that Gen. Berins had beaten a reconoitring force of the enemy before Niederbonn. One Bavarian officer was killed and two captured. One English officer was among the prisoners captured. It is believed that he was not present as a combatant, but merely as a looker on. Niederbonn is a small town about nine miles from Wissenburg, and is nearly half way between Hagenau and Saarguemines, on the new line of railway which till the last Prussian raid connected those two places. It would thus appear that the Prussians are doing their best to totally destroy the line, which, as we before mentioned, was constructed chiefly with a view to facilitate military strategic operations.

The Prussian account represents that the reconnaissance was made in the neighbourhood of Hagenou by Count Zeppelu, of the Wurtemberg Staff, and three Baden Officers, accompanied by four dragoons. The object of the reconnaissance was fully attained, but near Neiderbronn the reconnoitring party encountered a regiment of Fench hussars, and were dispersed. Up to the present Coulut Zeppelu has alone returned. According to the French account, one of the officers accompanying him was killed and the others were taken prisoners.

A telegram from Berlin brings us the following extract from the semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* of Tuesday evening:

"The vigorous armaments which have been carried on, and which are now complete throughout Germany, have served to dissipate day by day the apprehensions lest the French should temporarily achieve an easy success in consequence of their having been in advance of us in their preparations for war. A well founded confidence now prevails that the leaders of our armies will succeed in sparing German territory as far as possible from the direct burthens and inconveniences of war operations."

The clear import of this statement, if it can be accepted as reliable, is that Prussia is about to take the offensive and carry the war into the enemy's country.

The Crown Prince of Prussia left Berlin for the army on Monday, after the baptism of his infant daughter.

The following Prussian official despatch has been received here yesterday morning:—'A detachment of the enemy, consisting of three companies and 80 horsemen, advanced from the direction of Forbach towards Volklingen, and attacked train of the 69th infantry regiment. The enemy were driven back.

The *Echo* states that the Prussians are concentrating their Rhine army on the French frontier, between Treves (German Triex) and Monzingen. A general and immediate advance of the Prussian army into France is expected. A force of 70,000 men occupies Mayence, and in Cologne there is a body of 30,000 cavalry, fully equipped and ready for any sudden transference. Monzingen is a village about forty miles to the south of Coblentz.

The *Globe* states that Holland has called out her reserve, and in less than a week she will have 150,000 troops under arms.

A Berlin special telegram says, there is a report here that the French Government is purchasing arms at Liege in Belgium. The purchase is made, it is asserted, through an American, and the pretext put forward is that the arms are for shipment to the United Sstates.

The project of sending Prince Napoleon on a mission to Denmark has been abandoned; it has also been determined not to give his Imperial Highness any command in the war.

Our (*Globe*) Copenhagen advices are to the effect that the partisans of France in Denmark, unwilling to admit that the Government of that country has resolved on neutrality—which, however, is perfectly true—say it will not move until a French army and fleet shall arrive to support it. But as as both Russia and England recommend Denmark to abstain from action, it is not likely she will stir, notwithstanding the irritation she feels at the manner in which Prussia has treated her.

We learn from Cherbourg that "the fleet has left that port for the Baltic is far from being in such a complete state for combat as its commander could wish, but the French Government thought desirable to hurry it away, partly to make an impression on the Germans, and partly because it is easier to get crews into working order when out than when in port. Moreover, the time open for operations in the Baltic is comparatively short, as early in October that sea will become unnavigable for large ironclads.

From Copenhagen we learn that a despatch has been received there from Skagen, dated 12.45 afternoon on Thursday, announcing the passage of a French squadron, consisting of seven ironclads and two small steamers, Skagen, a point a little to the south of the Skawe light, at the extremity of Jutland, is on the Cattegat side of Denmark, and the fleet is therefore steering into the Baltic, but whether it will take the Sound or the Great Belt is at present only a matter of conjecture.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 2.—The Government asked the House of Commons for a supplemental vote of two millions sterling for the army and navy, and to enlist 20,000 men.

Paris, 3rd.—The Prussians were driven from Saarebruck by a few French battalions. The French have entered the Baltic. The German papers accuse England of favouring France.

Madrid, 4th.—London telegrams confirm the triumph of the French, seizing the heights of Saarebruck, but not the town, since it is not fortified. Important events hourly expected.

Paris, 4th.—Yesterday at Metz there was no news of a battle. The Prussian loss in the late skirmish was 250 men.

Paris 4th (Evening).—News from Berlin report the affair at Saarebruck as devoid of importance. King William, on his arrival at Mayence, issued a proclamation that he was not the cause of the war. Grammont has published his reply to Bismark. A battle is imminent. Disturbances have broken out in Posen (Prussia).

Paris, 5th.—The French have taken a Prussian ironclad and some gunboats in the Baltic.

Madrid, 5th.—Rumor that General Canrobert, who commands the garrison at Paris, was obliged to send to to the Rhine for four battalions to repress Republican tendencies in the National Guards. This is supposed to be exaggerated.

Madrid. 5th.—At Weissenburg 3 French regiments had to fall back before a superior Prussian force. Gen. Donay killed.

Madrid, 5th.—The Montpensier party agitate the election of a king, but public opinion is against the convocation of the Cortes. It is not likely the Cortes will be convened before November.

Paris, 5th.—Rumor that the Thetis frigate has sunk a Prussian monitor in the Baltic. The Prussians are massing their forces near Treves, the French are advancing. A battle is momentarily expected.

Paris, 5th.—Three regiments and a brigade of cavalry were attacked at Weissemburg by a Prussian force. After a fight of several hours they took the heights of Pigonnier, near Bilche. Gen. Abel was killed, and we lost one gun to the enemy. MacMahon is concentrating his forces. A battle is imminent.

London, 4th, midnight.—After fighting two hours the French took the German town of Saarebruck, on the river Saar, fifty miles from Treves.

Nothing doing on the Stock Exchange. Brazilian Stock 86, sugar and coffee weak, cotton firmer than yesterday.

Gladstone says England will remain neutral, and adopt every means as the champion of neutrality.

The arsenals are busy getting out all the war material used in the Crimea, and a feverish activity prevails throughout the kingdom, Birmingham is busy at work day and night, and the recruiting sergeants are enlisting everywhere.

The rumour of the English going to occupy Antwerp has caused some uneasiness in France.

Abd-el-Kader's offer of services has been accepted by the Emperor, who will give him a division of 10,000 Franco-Moorish troops.

COMMERCIAL.

The Bank rate was increased on August 5 to 6 per cent. Stocks and securities, owing to the large purchases made by the Government and others, have slightly improved; and, though the crash of last week has brought several leading firms in our principal mercantile cities to grief, the general tone is much healthier. Corn has gone down from 8s to 5s per quarter. Cotton is very dull, at a decline, and the markets for coffee and all kinds of colonial produce are in a state of stagnation. The metal trade, too, has been adversely influenced by the sensitive state of the market. Notwithstanding the adverse influences, however, which have led to the above results, there is sufficient of vitality in our leading industries and the favorable harvest prospects to warrant the suggestion that the monetary and mercantile affairs of England are generally sound.

The effects of the war, it is thought, will be strongly felt in Brazil and the Plate, as with the latter there is such a large French trade, and with the former a still larger Gorman trade is done. It has been well said that Brazil's safety lies in her preserving a strict neutrality.

ANTWERP MARKETS.

Mr. A. Ellerman remarks:—The gravity of passing events has paralysed trade and rendered the value of most articles very uncertain.

Very little has been doing in hides and the tendency of prices is easier.

Hides cuttings.—Liberal supplies have come to hand, and demand has fallen off.

Hair.—Demand checked.

River Plate Wool.—It is almost impossible to effect sales, as outlets to Germany are completely cut off. It is not unlikely that some holders may attempt a public sale in August, the result of which would certainly lead to a heavy sacrifice in price. Imports continue liberal.

Sheepskins—Sales at former prices.

Tallow.—Quotations nominally, Ox, 25½ fl., and Mutton, 24 fl.

Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co.—Since war has been declared and foreign buyers retired from the market, no sales of wool could be made without further sensible reduction, which holders were disinclined to submit to; and after having supported the market from the opening by frequent withdrawals, say of about 1,000 bales per day, which latterly has been increased to from 1,500 to 3,000 bales, it was determined to close the sales on July 27, instead of August 4, by the withholding about 50,000 bales out of 90,000 which were still unsold. It has, however, had only a partial effect in restoring firmness to the market, even at a depression of 15 per cent.

Messrs. Jacomb, Son & Co. report an uncertain market, at 10 per cent. less than the best rates of April-May.

Messrs. Buxton and Hunter quote the decline at 10 per cent., and report tolerably active bidding at this reduction.

In our manufacturing districts great depression is felt; buyers not wishing to come forward until matters assume a brighter aspect.

Hamburg, July 25.

The declaration of war has had a depressing influence on most articles, except those immediately required for hostile purposes or wanted for the supply of troops.

Cotton has been entirely neglected, and prices are purely nominal.

Sugar—No transactions in raw, and but few in refined at last quotations.

Coals have risen 100 per cent., and are likely to go still higher, as it is announced that the export has been prohibited in England. Newcastle steam coal is quoted at 72 marks currency per last. Fears are entertained that the gas-works in this city, which have hitherto derived their supplies exclusively from Scotland and the North of England, will have to be suspended in about a fortnight, and the streets and public places left in the dark for a time.

Metals.—The only metal affected by the war is lead, the price of which has risen, but the sale have been of no importance, as there is but little stock in warehouse.

The Bank of France—This week's return shows an increase in the discounts of the astonishing sum of £7,610,000, while the coin and bullion have suffered to the extent of £2,813,300. Those observers may, perhaps, prove not so far out in their reckoning who look for a forced currency of bank notes—that is to say, national bankruptcy—in France, should the war last.

The Bremen, from New York, has brought £50,000 in specie. Of the £178,000 by the Neva from the West Indies, about £80,000 consists of Mexican dollars and the rest of bar silver and gold.

In the Stock Exchange to-day four additional suspensions were announced, making a total of 27 within the last fortnight. Several more are expected to take place before the conclusion of the settlement. During the panic in 1859, caused by the war between France and Austria, and reports that an offensive and defensive treaty had been signed by Russia and France, about sixty failures were reported, including fifty-three in one week.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says:

Commercial affairs continue in a most unsatisfactory state. To-day there has been great anxiety about financial matters, and various reports of difficulties have been circulated.

The demand for gold for exportation was, in fact, stronger than yesterday. The expenditure in connection with the war and the withdrawals from the Continental banks by the public, who are hoarding upon a large scale, will doubtless lead to further purchases of specie and bullion on this side, but our liabilities abroad must have been greatly reduced of late, while the contraction of trade will tend to diminish the supply of bills. About £1,650,000 in gold is in course of transmission from New York to England, including £650,000 shipped yesterday. Nearly £600,000 is also on the way from Australia.

Hides.—Sales were active at Havre in the week ending 15th of July. 425 Buenos Ayres dry ox and cow, 105 f. the 50 kilogs.

Wool—At Havre 310 bales La Plata unwashed have sold at the conditions of the auction.

Tallow—The market was calm at Havre in the week ending July 15. La Plata saladeros ox 53f 50c to 54f the 50 kilogs; and for delivery 51f., do sheep 52f to 52f 75c.

Liverpool, Thursday Evening.

There is as yet no glimmering of light in the dark clouds by which our commercial circles are covered; on the contrary, matters seem worse to-day. The advance in the Bank rate to 5 per cent., although anticipated, and doubtless a very necessary measure to stop an undue drain of gold from the coffers of the Bank, is nevertheless another hair on the already over weighted camel's back. Nor can we shut our eyes to the fact that the rate for money must inevitably be raised, and ere long. The settlement day in the Stock Exchange—one of the worst ever remembered—has again borne bad fruit to-day in one or two more failures and it is feared the evil fruits are not yet fully realised.

At the meeting of the Central Argentine Land Company (Limited), held on the 29th, the report was adopted. It is stated that the directors are rapidly perfecting the arrangements for utilising the Company's lands, and bringing them under cultivation.

To allay the general anxiety respecting the rumors of failures we give the following list, not one of which, we are happy to say, is connected with the Plate:—

Blackburn, Schofield & Co.,
Morel de Perceval,
Robinson Brothers,
Wm. Quentell & Co.,
Joseph Eller & Co.,
William Cramer,
Joseph Rally & Co.,
Hall well & Crabtree,
Seager & Co.,
H. P. Grason & Co.

Exchange, Rio, 19½ to 20.
Sovereigns 12.400.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM,
London, Aug. 6.

Argentine Bonds, and in fact every class of security have suffered a severe fall. Argentine Bonds 79-81.

The losses in cotton to be paid in Liverpool alone amount to three millions sterling.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 27.

It is announced that no change will be made in consequence of the war in Europe in the arrangements for the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which will assemble here on September 22. Over 400 European delegates have signified their intention of attending.

Lady Franklin was cordially received at Cincinatti, and has arrived here in good health by overland route from California.

The Cunard steamer Cuba arrived out at 4 p.m, and the Hamburg and American Company's steamer Cimbria at 7 a.m. to-day.

The steamer leaving to-day for Europe takes out above three and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

Gold closed at 121§.

New York, July 28.

The Cambria's time was 23 days 5 hours and 17 minutes, that of the Dauntless 23 days 7 hours. Both vessels encountered very heavy weather. On July the 7th the Dauntless lost two of her crew overboard in a gale, and spent three hours in fruitless efforts to save them. On the 10th inst. she lost a jibboom in a squall. The yachts were received at Sandy Hook by the entire yacht squadron of the N. York, Atlantic, Brooklyn, and other yacht clubs. The weather was fine.

The official reports of Commander Selfridge, who had command of the Darien Canal Surveying Expedition, and who has returned to the United States, will not be prepared for submission to the Government for some time. The expedition failed to find a practicable canal route across the isthmus. Commodore Selfridge says that of the three routes surveyed the best one will require a tunnel eight miles long under a hill 900 feet high. The excavation of such a tunnel for a ship canal in a tropical region would be almost an impossibility.

A Federal cavalry force numbering 200 has been routed in Northern Texas by a band of Camacheo Indians armed with Spencer rifles and revolvers.

THE VALLEY OF THE MOSELLE.

Wherever the first blow may be struck in the impending conflict, it is certain that the valley of the Moselle will once more assume prominence in the chequered annals of war. A brief description, therefore, of the chief places and objects of interest along its banks may be of service to our readers. We naturally select as the starting point Saarbrucken, the Prussian town on the French frontier, known to travellers by its strict custom-house regulations. It has a palace, where, till 1793, lived the princes of Nassau-Saarbrucken, and a palace-church, containing monuments of the family. The Saar here becomes navigable, and the scenery along the route to Saarlouis is very picturesque. There are two historical incidents which will serve to preserve the memory of Saarlouis, if nothing hereafter render it famous. It was the birthplace of Marshal Ney, and here, too, is the fortress built by Vauban within a year in consequence of a wager with Louis XIV. A few miles higher up is Mettlach, where the Saar makes a considerable circuit, but a railway tunnel enables the traveller to take a straight line and catch the river again after a comparatively short interval. In this locality is a building founded in the seventh century as a Benedictine abbey, but now transformed into an extensive stoneware factory. Some four or five miles to the north-west, on a narrow strip of land between the two arms of the Saar, is the ruined castle of Montclair, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Treves; and within a short distance, on a bold rock overhanging the river, is a chapel, restored by the late King Frederick William IV. (brother of the present King of Prussia), and where he caused the bones of his ancestor, the blind King John of Bohemia, who fell at Cressy (1346), to be deposited.

Saarburg, the next place of any importance, is situated in a basin formed by the surrounding hills, and is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the former Electors of Treves. It is not until we follow the Saar a few miles lower down that what may be strictly termed the valley of the Moselle is entered. There once was a bridge over the river at Conz, which is mentioned by a Roman poet of the fourth century, but it was destroyed by the French, under Marshal Créqui, on their retreat, August 11th, 1675, when defeated by the Confederates under George William of Brunswick. The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone-bridge, on the left bank of which the line to Treves diverges. Treves is deemed the oldest town in Germany, and is said to have been the capital of the Treviri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls, who were conquered by Julius Cæsar in the year 56 B.C. Of its greatness as a Roman colony, and of its wonderful Roman relics, we must not here speak. Its first bishop was elected in 328, and for nearly 15 centuries it continued to be the residence of ecclesiastical dignitaries and electors, until Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector, transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On August 10th, 1794, the town was taken by the French, who exacted a contribution of 1,500,000f., and followed up this step in 1802 by 'abolishing all the religious establishments'.

It was made over to Prussia in 1815. Its population numbers 21,849, including 3,478 soldiers, and only 1,500 are returned as Protestant. The town is surrounded by red sandstone walls, relieved by numerous towers, and the surrounding scenery is rich and variegated.

Luxemburg, though not in a straight line with the Moselle, is only a few miles to the west of Treves. Of its former importance as a fortified town it is perhaps unnecessary to say anything, since, in 1867, it was placed under the ward of the Great Powers and dismantled.

The intermediate places between Treves and Coblenz while rich in materials for the antiquary, may be said generally to possess only secondary historical interest, Bernastel has a ruined fortress, and in its vicinity are traces of extensive entrenchments, made partly by the French; Trarbach boasts a ruined castle, erected in the seventh century, and dismantled in 1734 by the French; Traben, on the table land above which are traces of the fortification of Montroyal, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, and levelled in 1697 in pursuance of the treaty of Ryswyck; Cochen, with its ruined castle, frequently tenanted by the Archbishops of Treves in the 14th and 15th centuries, and above it, on an eminence, the buildings of a former Capuchin monastery: Brodenbach close to which is the Erenberg, situated on an isolated peak, 'the finest ruin on the Moselle;' and Alken, an ancient borough connected by walls and towers with the old castle of Thurant above, built by Count Palatine Heinrich in 1197. It was besieged, 1246-48, by the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, when the besiegers are said to have consumed 600,000 gallons of wine.

Coblenz is magnificently situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. It is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities; its population numbers 27,112 (inclusive of a garrison of 4,135 men), of whom 3,725 are Protestants and 415 Jews. This is exclusive of Ehrenbreitstein, which is on the opposite side of the Rhine. Coblenz was a fortified place in the time of the Romans, by whom it was named Confluentes. It possessed, however, little importance till the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation. In the Thirty Years' War, it was besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops by turns. In 1688 the town was nearly destroyed by French cannon; but it successfully resisted all the attacks of the besiegers under Marshal Boufflers. The French took it, however, in 1794, exacted a contribution of 4,000,000f., and made it the capital of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. On January 1st, 1814, the Allies compelled the French to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian. Without stopping to describe the architectural features of the place, we come at once to the ramparts, of which a good view is obtained from the drawbridges. The Karthaus is on the right bank of the Moselle, and its fortifications consist of Fort Alexander on the summit and Fort Constantine lower down, on the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. The Petersburg rises up beyond the Moselle Bridge, and is crowned by Fort Franz, which commands the town, the roads to Treves and Cologne, and the intervening plain. Two smaller outworks right and left of the principal fort, and connected with it by subterranean passages, and a third in the plain near Neuendorf, complete this portion of the fortifications, and form an extensive camp, capable of sheltering 100,000 men. The full complement of the garrison is fixed at 15,000.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle, as we have intimated, rises the imposing fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, termed the Gibraltar of the Rhine. It is situated on a precipitous rock, 401 feet above the Rhine, 592 feet above the sea. During the French revolutionary war, it was besieged four times—1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798, and was finally surrendered January 27th 1799, the provisions of the garrison being completely exhausted. The French added new entrenchments on the north side, but in consequence of the Peace of Luneville, they blew up and evacuated the fortress in 1801. At the second peace of Paris 15,000,000f. was paid by the French to the Prussians for the restoration of the fortifications. The works were commenced in 1816, and completed in ten years, at a cost of £1,200,000. On three sides Ehrenbreitstein is inaccessible, and on the north side, where attack is possible, it is defended by a double line of bastions, which would have to be taken successively before an enemy could enter, Fort Asterstein, situated on the Pfaffendorfer Hohe, to the south of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A bridge of boats, 470 yards in length, connects Coblenz with the small town of Ehrenbreitstein.

BIRTH.

August 28, at the Estancia Ceybol Grande, B.O., the wife of Mr. W. F. Buist, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

August 27, at the English Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ashe, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lett, James Luke, eldest son of James Gray, Esq., of Manchester, to Mary Dinah, eldest daughter of the late William Middleton, Esq., of Durham. No cards.

WAR NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY COMMANDERS.

Although at present no complete and precise announcement has been made as to the distribution of the great commands in the German army, there are some arrangements which arise so naturally out of the circumstances of the times and the experience of the war of 1866 that we may safely assume their adoption. Thus, the supreme command will be exercised by the King of Prussia, with General Moltke as his chief military adviser. The Crown Prince has been nominated to the command of the South German army, and Prince Frederic Charles will have an appointment of equal, if not superior importance. Let us glance at the various qualifications of these officers.

The first place, without doubt, belongs to General Count von Moltke, in whom, his countrymen believe, Prussia possesses the first strategist of the age. The opinion, if not sound, is excusable. Moltke is by birth a Mecklenburger, and was born in 1800. He at first entered the service of Denmark; but at an early age transferred himself to that of Prussia, and devoted himself with unwearied energy to a scientific study of the conditions of success in war. In 1832 he became a staff officer, and three years later visited the East, where he was presented to the Sultan Mahmond, who persuaded him to remain in Turkey several years and take part in the military reforms of which the army stood greatly in need, and to assist in the Syrian campaign. Having returned to Prussia, he was appointed in 1856 aide-de-camp to the present King, at that time Crown Prince. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. In this capacity he is believed to have drawn up the plan of an expedition intended to arrest the progress of the French arms in Italy in 1859; such at least was the suspicion of the French Emperor, which was supposed at the time to be the real cause of the sudden and surprising conclusion of the peace at Villafranca. In 1864 he accompanied Prince Frederick Charles as Chief of Staff in the expedition which the former led against Denmark. His high reputation, however, rests on his most skilful direction of the war against Austria in 1866, the plan of which he had previously prepared. Moltke's name was very little heard of during the war, while those of his subordinates were trumpeted abroad. No man caused greater effects with less ostentation and noise. Only once, and then at Koniggratz, did he appear in front of the armies. Seated at his desk in the rear, he received through the field-telegraph a continuous stream of intelligence from all the corps, followed their movements on the map, transmitted his orders to the generals in command by the wires, and performed all this with such skill and foresight that not a movement failed, and every combination was made at the right moment. He is said to have worked out with his own hand, and himself calculated, almost every detail of those operations the consequences of which have astonished Europe. After victory had been realized, Moltke was joined with Bismarck as plenipotentiary of Prussia for the negotiations with the South German States, and when the preliminary peace with Austria had been signed he received the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration which the King of Prussia has to confer.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who commanded the First Army in 1866, is the eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the King, and may be taken as the representative of the modern progressive Prussian officer. He was born in 1828, has from his youth devoted himself to the military profession, is a General of cavalry, and holds a number of high appointments. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian general, Benedek, who had calculated on being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the battle of Koniggratz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Charels enjoys boundless popularity with the army. He has a Prince's memory for names and persons, and has a kind word for everybody as he passes along. The soldiers know that he takes a strong and practical interest in their well-being, and that he has laboured successfully to improve their position. A British officer, whom we have before quoted, and who accompanied the Prussian army during its campaign, says that, with all the dash and fire of a cavalry officer, he can equally well lead his squadrons to pursue the broken enemy and direct his infantry and artillery with patience in an attack against a firm and steady line. "He has a singular power of making his troops care little for fatigue and hardship; and on the line of march he is always with his men, and can by a few happy words close up the straggling ranks of a weary battalion, and send the men forward cheering loudly." Prince Frederick Charles has laboured, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers, and relying more upon moral means than upon rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash which the Prussians displayed in 1866 is in a great measure the consequence of these reforms.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William of Prussia, who commanded the Second Army four years ago, was born in 1831. The chief of his staff in that campaign was Major General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army corps, under Generals Von Bonin, Von Steinmetz and Von Mutius, besides the Guard Corps under Prince August of Wurtemburg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod Skalitz and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Benedek had made preparations to attack the other with superior force, and the battle of Koniggratz was the result. The Crown Prince was urgently requested to hasten his advance, and appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians, in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. The Crown Prince has the reputation of being careless of his own trouble, anxious for the welfare of his troops, visiting billets and hospitals personally, but not sparing his men or himself in the hour of trial and duty. His march from Miletin to Koniggratz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, are considered to have established his reputation as an energetic commander

BATTLE OF SAARBRUCK.

The *Cologne Gazette*.—"Saarbruck, 26th. At Forback there are 5,000 French troops, destined probably to form part of the Army of the South. The best account of the battle of Saarbruck is given by a Prussian eye-witness writing to a German paper. "The prologue to the great drama is nearly finished. The patriotism of the frontier provinces is every day becoming more potent; their enthusiasm is something wonderful. The most respectable families may be seen tending our gallant lancers. Day and night patrols guard the advanced posts. The utmost activity is everywhere displayed, and everything proclaims the prompt beginning of the fight so ardently desired by our heroes. Up to the present no serious encounters have taken place, the enemy doubtless having received orders not to seek the fight. At midnight on the 26th we got news of their advance from Sarreguemines on the little village of Werferding, on the river Sarre, to the number of 1,500 strong. Another despatch says that the enemy had moved on Grofs Brittersdorf with a train of twenty-eight field pieces.

"If true, this shows at least that an attack on Saarbruck is contemplated. The garrison of the place is not so strong as it was some days ago, and it may be that the French Emperor knows it through spies. Count Bismarck accompanies His Majesty. The German army, 609,000 strong, forms a triangle, the chief points being Treveris, Coblentz and Mayaence. Treveris is the most powerful, having 399 000 men destined to penetrate into Luxemburg, and cross the frontier here, but slightly defended. In the Selva Negra 100,093 reserve are quartered. These are connected by a telegraph line with the garrison of Mayaence, 200,000 strong, ready at a moment to drive the French army into the Rhine. Schleswig has 100,000, and in Berlin there are 80,000 men. Within a fortnight these forces will be swelled by 500,000 Landwehr. The base of the triangle at Treveris and Mayaence is mined for an extent of eighteen leagues. Twenty thousand troops and four million killograms of powder were employed in the work. The enemy will be allowed to advance to within two kilometres, when the spark will be applied by means of an electric battery. Count Von Bismarck commands the army of the reserve. Gen. Moltke, in Berlin, is in constant communication with each general of the army by means of electric wires. Thus he directs from his own office the whole movements of the campaigns, even to the very battles."

THE SECRET TREATY.

The following is the text of the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French deeming it advisable to strengthen the bonds of amity that unite them and to consolidate the neighbourly relations that exist between their respective countries, and feeling convinced that to attain thist objec, which will also serve to secure a lasting and general peace, it is necessary to come to an agreement on those questions that may effect their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty tending to this end, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz. H.M. etc. H.M. etc., who after exchanging their powers in due form agree to the following articles;—

Art. 1. H.M. the Emperor of the French admits and recognises the acquisitions Prussia has made in the war against Austria and her allies.

Art. 2. H. M. the King of Prussia promises to facilitate the acquisition of Luxemburg by France: in order to effect this the King will negotiate with H. M. the King of Holland, to induce him to cede his sovereign rights in this Duchy to the Emperor of the French, for whatever compensation may be deemed sufficient.

The Emperor of the French undertakes to defray the expenses of this transaction.

Art. 3. H. M. the Emperor of the French will not oppose a federal union between North and South Germany, with the exception of Austria, which may be based on a common Parliament, the sovereignty of each state being duly recognised.

Art. 4. H. M. the King of Prussia, in case H. M. the Emperor of the French should be obliged by circumstances to send his troops into Belgium, or to conquer it, will help France by force of arms, by sea and land, against any and every power that in such an eventuality might declare war against France.

THE VALLEY OF THE MOSELLE.

Wherever the first blow may be struck in the impending conflict, it is certain that the valley of the Moselle will once more assume prominence in the chequered annals of war. A brief description, therefore, of the chief places and objects of interest along its banks may be of service to our readers. We naturally select as the starting point Saarbrucken, the Prussian town on the French frontier, known to travellers by its strict custom-house regulations. It has a palace, where, till 1793, lived the princes of Nassau-Saarbrucken, and a palace-church, containing monuments of the family. The Saar here becomes navigable, and the scenery along the route to Saarlouis is very picturesque. There are two historical incidents which will serve to preserve the memory of Saarlouis, if nothing hereafter render it famous. It was the birthplace of Marshal Ney, and here, too, is the fortress built by Vauban within a year in consequence of a wager with Louis XIV. A few miles higher up is Mettlach, where the Saar makes a considerable circuit, but a railway tunnel enables the traveller to take a straight line and catch the river again after a comparatively short interval. In this locality is a building founded in the seventh century as a Benedictine abbey, but now transformed into an extensive stoneware factory. Some four or five miles to the north-west, on a narrow strip of land between the two arms of the Saar, is the ruined castle of Montclair, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Treves; and within a short distance, on a bold rock overhanging the river, is a chapel, restored by the late King Frederick William IV. (brother of the present King of Prussia), and where he caused the bones of his ancestor, the blind King John of Bohemia, who fell at Cressy (1346), to be deposited.

Saarburg, the next place of any importance, is situated in a basin formed by the surrounding hills, and is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the former Electors of Treves. It is not until we follow the Saar a few miles lower down that what may be strictly termed the valley of the Moselle is entered. There once was a bridge over the river at Conz, which is mentioned by a Roman poet of the fourth century, but it was destroyed by the French, under Marshal Créqui, on their retreat, August 11th, 1675, when defeated by the Confederates under George William of Brunswick. The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone bridge, on the left bank of which the line to Treves diverges. Treves is deemed the oldest town in Germany, and is said to have been the capital of the Treviri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls, who were conquered by Julius Cæsar in the year 56 B.C. Of its greatness as a Roman colony, and of its wonderful Roman relics, we must not here speak. Its first bishop was elected in 328, and for nearly 15 centuries it continued to be the residence of ecclesiastical dignitaries and electors, until Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector, transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On August 10th, 1794, the town was taken by the French, who exacted a contribution of 1,500,000f., and followed up this step in 1802 by 'abolishing all the religious establishments'.

It was made over to Prussia in 1815. Its population numbers 21,849, including 3,478 soldiers, and only 1,500 are returned as Protestant. The town is surrounded by red sandstone walls, relieved by numerous towers, and the surrounding scenery is rich and variegated.

Luxemburg, though not in a straight line with the Moselle, is only a few miles to the west of Treves. Of its former importance as a fortified town it is perhaps unnecessary to say anything, since, in 1867, it was placed under the ward of the Great Powers and dismantled.

The intermediate places between Treves and Coblenz while rich in materials for the antiquary, may be said generally to possess only secondary historical interest. Berncastel has a ruined fortress, and in its vicinity are traces of extensive entrenchments, made partly by the French; Trarbach boasts a ruined castle, erected in the seventh century, and dismantled in 1734 by the French; Traben, on the table land above which are traces of the fortification of Montroyal, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, and levelled in 1697 in pursuance of the treaty of Ryswyck; Cochen, with its ruined castle, frequently tenanted by the Archbishops of Treves in the 14th and 15th centuries, and above it, on an eminence, the buildings of a former Capuchin monastery: Brodenbach close to which is the Erenberg, situated on an isolated peak, the finest ruin on the Moselle; and Alken, an ancient borough connected by walls and towers with the old castle of Thurant above, built by Count Palatine Heinrich in 1197. It was besieged, 1246-48, by the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, when the besiegers are said to have consumed 600,000 gallons of wine.

Coblenz is magnificently situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. It is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities. its population numbers 27,112 (inclusive of a garrison of 4,135 men), of whom 3,725 are Protestants and 415 Jews. This is exclusive of Ehrenbreitstein, which is on the opposite side of the Rhine. Coblenz was a fortified place in the time of the Romans, by whom it was named Confluentes. It possessed, however, little importance till the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation. In the Thirty Years' War, it was besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops by turns. In 1688 the town was nearly destroyed by French cannon; but it successfully resisted all the attacks of the besiegers under Marshal Boufflers. The French took it, however, in 1794, exacted a contribution of 4,000,000f., and made it the capital of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. On January 1st, 1814, the Allies compelled the French to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian. Without stopping to describe the architectural features of the place, we come at once to the ramparts, of which a good view is obtained from the drawbridges. The Karthaus is on the right bank of the Moselle, and its fortifications consist of Fort Alexander on the summit and Fort Constantine lower down, on the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. The Petersburg rises up beyond the Moselle Bridge, and is crowned by Fort Franz, which commands the town, the roads to Treves and Cologne, and the intervening plain. Two smaller outworks right and left of the principal fort, and connected with it by subterranean passages, and a third in the plain near Neuendorf, complete this portion of the fortifications, and form an extensive camp, capable of sheltering 100,000 men. The full complement of the garrison is fixed at 15,000.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle, as we have intimated, rises the imposing fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, termed the Gibraltar of the Rhine. It is situated on a precipitous rock, 401 feet above the Rhine, 592 feet above the sea. During the French revolutionary war, it was besieged four times—1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798, and was finally surrendered January 27th 1799, the provisions of the garrison being completely exhausted. The French added new entrenchments on the north side, but in consequence of the Peace of Luneville, they blew up and evacuated the fortress in 1801. At the second peace of Paris 15,000,000f. was paid by the French to the Prussians for the restoration of the fortifications. The works were commenced in 1816, and completed in ten years, at a cost of £1,200,000. On three sides Ehrenbreitstein is inaccessible, and on the north side, where attack is possible, it is defended by a double line of bastions, which would have to be taken successively before an enemy could enter. Fort Asterstein, situated on the Pfaffendorfer Hohe, to the south of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A bridge of boats, 470 yards in length, connects Coblenz with the small town of Ehrenbreitstein.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 27.

It is announced that no change will be made in consequence of the war in Europe in the arrangements for the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which will assemble here on September 22. Over 400 European delegates have signified their intention of attending.

Lady Franklin was cordially received at Cincinatti, and has arrived here in good health by overland route from California.

The Cunard steamer Cuba arrived out at 4 p.m., and the Hamburg and American Company's steamer Cimbria at 7 a.m. to-day.

The steamer leaving to-day for Europe takes out above three and a quarter millions of dollars in specie.

Gold closed at 121¾.

New York, July 28.

The Cambria's time was 23 days 5 hours and 17 minutes, that of the Dauntless 23 days 7 hours. Both vessels encountered very heavy weather. On July the 7th the Dauntless lost two of her crew overboard in a gale, and spent three hours in fruitless efforts to save them. On the 10th inst. she lost a jibboom in a squall. The yachts were received at Sandy Hook by the entire yacht squadron of the N. York, Atlantic, Brooklyn, and other yacht clubs. The weather was fine.

The official reports of Commander Selfridge, who had command of the Darien Canal Surveying Expedition, and who has returned to the United States, will not be prepared for submission to the Government for some time. The expedition failed to find a practicable canal route across the isthmus. Commodore Selfridge says that of the three routes surveyed the best one will require a tunnel eight miles long under a hill 900 feet high. The excavation of such a tunnel for a ship canal in a tropical region would be almost an impossibility.

A Federal cavalry force numbering 200 has been routed in Northern Texas by a band of Camacheo Indians armed with Spencer rifles and revolvers.

Dr. Rufino Varela writes to the *Tribuna* from London, where he still remains with our friend Fulton Mendez, who is night and day occupied with his corkscrew steamer now building in Glasgow. We hear that F. M. hopes to have his steamer built in time to carry out here the first news of approaching peace in Europe. We fear there will be time enough to build a fleet of corkscrew steamers before either French or Germans cry 'Hold, enough.'

The capture of arms on board a whaleboat in this port a few days ago, is a serious affair. They were being shipped for Montevideo, on board the Villa del Salto, when the police pounced on them. The cases contained 300 pistols, a lot of lances, and a splendid embroidered flag of the Oriental Republic.

HANDBOOK
OF THE
RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II.

To appear MAY 1st, 1871.
Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c.; and Appendice of Paraguay, &c.

400 PAGES—Crown 8vo.,
With MAP of Argentine Republic and Plans of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

PRICE $50

SECTION D.
The Argentine Provinces.
I. Santa Fé .....
II. Cordoba .....
III. The Cuyo Provinces.....
IV. Tucuman and Salta.... .....
V. Catamarca, Rioja, Jujuy.....
VI. Santiago and the Chaco .....
VII. Corrientes and Entre Rios.....
VIII. Directory, &c., for Provinces.

SECTION E.
The Banda Oriental.
IX. Montevideo .....
X. Colonia and Fray Bentos.....
XI. Salto, Paysandú, Rio Negro.....
XII. Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines.....
XIII. Canelones, Minas, Maldonado.
XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c. .....
XV. Directory, Officials, &c. .....

SECTION F.
Buenos Ayres.
XVI. Contrib. Directa.....
XVII. City Directory.....
XVIII. Statistics, Tables, &c. .....

SECTION G.
XIX. Paraguay.....
XX. Falkland Islands.....

ENGLISH OUTFITTING STORE
195 Calle Piedad,
(Between Florida and Maipu).

Cashmere Shawls from $1,100 m|c.
Velvet Mantles from 1,500.
Cloth Mantles from 200,
Ladies' Boots in Calf, Kid, Prunela, and Dogskin.
Girls' double Soled Boots.
Boys' do do do Copper Toed, Lace up, not Elastic sides.
Babies' Boots.
Orders executed for the Camp, either wholesale or retail, on receipt of cash remittance.
Thick best class Moskoma Cloth, for Ladies, to make up own Mantles and for Children $85 per yard.
Ladies' Dress pieces $220, all pure Silk and Wool.
195—CALLE PIEDAD—195.
221.xp,m2½

SUBSCRIPTION
To the Weekly Standard.
$ 20 PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

Montevideo, Sept. 6th 1870.
6.30.
O'Gorman
to
STANDARD.
N. P. (no packet.)
Ten o'clock.

The whole population outside coming in; some of the R. R. (rascally rebels) slept in quintas last night; terrible stories afloat; no one knows where to turn; no steamer, no Governor, no post-office, no custom-house; I am off with two captains in the news boat—safest place here at present.

Twelve.

Excitement increasing—Gut at Cordon fearful panic; Blancos at Union, at Paso Molino, Buschental's Quinta, at Hawthorne Park, in fact everywhere; ditches being made all round the cordon, families coming in, soldiers going out.

1.30 p.m.

General alarm; no gong; but every bell in the city ringing. National Guards flying about here and there, and everywhere. Forced loans abandoned; forced trenches talked of. A large crowd at Buela's. People don't know what to think. Top of Oriental thronged. Everyone on the 'qui vive,' some for the packet, others for the Blancos. General orders to keep bells ringing all this afternoon. Blancos have no artillery, but rumored at Rooms that some rebels will try to-night to effect a landing at Custom House. Double guards placed on stairs. No English or American squadron here. Great uneasiness.

2.30.

Drilling going on: Shots firing outside. Thought that to-night we may have it.

2.50 p.m.

Blancos at Cerrito and Union.
Firing going on.
Great alarm.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZIL.

To-day is the 48th anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, when the father of the present Emperor was called to the throne. It is interesting for us to look back upon the progress which the Empire has made in the past half century, thanks to the admirable administration of all branches of the public service.

The Brazilian Empire holds the same territorial preponderance in this continent as the United States do in North America, with an area of 3 million square miles, and a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles in length. At the period of Independence the population was estimated at 4 millions; in 1853 it had risen to 7 millions, and now it is officially stated at 10 millions. But it is not merely by the increase of population that we are to judge the progress of the country; we have a surer guide in the unparalleled development of its industry and commerce, the advanced condition of education, the liberal tendencies of its statesmen and institutions, and the wonderful growth of its revenues. In all these particulars Brazil can shew statistical returns far ahead of any other State on the continent.

The exports of Brazil in 1856 were 11 millions sterling, in 1865 they reached 14 millions, and last year they touched 20 millions. The shipping returns of Rio Janeyro have risen from 436,000 tons [clearances] in 1865 to 717,000 in 1869. The revenue in 1857 was 3½ millions sterling, and it has now risen to 9½ millions. The number of children attending school in 1857 was 66,000, and the returns for the present year will probably shew double that number. The first railway (Don Pedro Segundo) was inaugurated in 1858, and notwithstanding the engineering difficulties, involving a cost of £40,600 sterling per mile, there are now 400 miles open to traffic.

There is perhaps nothing more suggestive of the persevering progress of Brazil than its roads and railways, carried over lofty ranges of mountains, and in the face of obstacles that would seem insuperable. The high-roads of Tijuca, and Petropolis and Juiz da Fora are pronounced among the finest works of the kind in the whole world, and the single instance of the San Paulo railway shews what money and engineering can accomplish: the line is carried up a steep Sierra, in which at one place the works came to a stand-still, until Baron Mauá came to the rescue with £300,000 and carried the line through. The Pedro Segundo line is also a marvel of science, with tunnels innumerable. At the same time the chief rivers of the Empire are navigated by national steam boat companies, and all the leading towns and cities boast their banks, tramways, gas companies, and public improvements on a par with European capitals.

If we estimate the industry of Brazil by its exports with relation to its population, we shall find the ratio a flattering one—Comparing it with other countries, we find the table stands thus: the figures before each nation represent the relative value of exports to each inhabitant; thus each Englishman, Frenchman &c. may be said to produce so much;

	Per head
Holland	50
Belgium	25
G. Britain and Ireland	21 $ frs.
Chile	15
United States	13
France	13
Argentine Republic	13
Brazil	10
Italy	5
Spain	4½
Portugal	4
Russia	1

Thus in spite of the scattered population and undeveloped resources of the country, in spite of the small number of European settlers, Brazil is little behind the ratio of the U. States, and here we must also call the attention of our readers that the Argentine Republic is on an exact level with the Great Republic.

The taxation in Brazil is relatively lighter than in most countries, being under £1 sterling per head, whereas in the Argentine Republic we pay nearly double that figure, and have very little to shew for it. One of the first measures since the close of the Paraguayan war has been to reduce the standing army of Brazil to 16,000 men, and now the revenues will be devoted in a great measure to the diffusion of public instruction on the vastest scale. This is only in keeping with the refined tastes and education of the Emperor and his Court, which have had such a marked influence on the tone and character of the upper classes. Don Pedro II., who is in his 44th year and has so wisely ruled the destinies of Brazil for already more than a quarter of century, is an accomplished scholar, well versed in all the polite languages and literature of Europe, and founder or patron of numerous scientific, classic, and historical associations throughout Brazil. Among the nobility of Brazil the English and French languages are as much in use as the Portuguese, and the country boasts a number of statesmen, writers, and financiers, whose names are too well known to need repetition.

Brazilians may feel proud of their country; during their forty eight years of independence they can point to a steady national progress unsurpassed by any other country or state in South America. The Paraguayan war was a check, but the horizon is now clear. The Government is good; the people are prosperous, contented and happy. There is nothing to mar the progress of that nation, and it was not for nothing that the Fluminenses threw off the European yoke to assert an independence for which, as a people and a nation, they are so eminently qualified.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION TO DOLORES AND AZUL.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. Chamber of Senators:—

This Committee has examined with interest the bill sent by the Executive with the message dated 17th June ult. relative to the raising a loan of 280,000,000 provincial bonds for the construction of three lines of railway—one the extension of the Western Railway to Rosario, the second the extension of the same line to Bragado, and the third from Lobos to Azul.

In submitting this bill to the Legislature the Executive pointed out the great benefits likely to accrue to the Province from the extension of its railways, and without deciding definitively whether it was more advantageous that they should be entrusted to private companies or carried out at the expense of the State it nevertheless laid down the following proposition:—"That it was inexpedient to wait till these works be undertaken by private companies," and, "that the State could not carry them out without extraordinary resources or without availing itself of the credit of the Province abroad."

Whilst the committee, which was fully alive to the great benefits that would flow from an extension of our railways, was investigating into the best means of carrying it out, the Managing Director of the Southern Railway laid before it a document dated 26th July, accompanied by copies of documents presented by them to the Executive under date of 22nd June and 11th July, and they requested that those documents might be taken into consideration before the Committee came to a resolution as to the proposed railway from Lobos to Azul.

After a careful perusal of said documents this Committee thought it would arrive at a solution which conciliated both the public weal, and the legitimate interests of the Southern Railway Company.

The case stood thus—The Executive wanted the Southern Railway to extend its line in a direct way for Tandil, whilst the extension of the line from Lobos to Azul would be going on for account of the State, in which case it would grant a subvention of £500 per mile to the Southern Railway Company, but withhold said subvention if it insisted upon going to Azul. The Company asked for the subsidy for the extension of the Salado through Ranchos, and while it refused to admit carrying its line directly to Tandil, offered to do so after going to Azul.

It occurred then to this Committee that by putting on one side the branch from Lobos to Azul the Company might undertake to construct both the lines, that to Dolores and that to Azul, and that this would not only promote the public interests but would remove a competition which could not but have been hurtful to a Company with large capital, which had contributed in a great measure to the progress of the province.

The anticipations of the Committee were realized, and in a conference to which the Managing Directors of the S. R. Company were invited, they agreed to bind themselves to prolong the line from Altamirano to Azul, and that from Chascomus to Dolores simultaneously, and to open both to public traffic in the course of three years.

It is moreover agreed that in view of expropriation these extensions be valued at £6,000 per mile with an additional bonus of 20 per cent., including rolling stock—thus modifying the contract favorably for the Province.

If the idea of the branch to Azul for account of the State had been carried out together with the subvention of the line to Tandil, it would have been necessary to contract a debt of one hundred thousand patacons, the interest of which would have been a dead loss during the time of construction and for several years after.

The Committee thinks that when a private undertaking offers to build a railway on terms so fair, the State far from entering into competition with it should protect it, and that the construction of a work of this kind by the State can only be advisable in the absence of any acceptable proposal by a private company.

To the intelligent initiative of the Executive is due this happy result, which promises to secure the realization of one those railways proposed in the message of 17th June, should this arrangement meet the approval of the Legislature, as it has already obtained that of the Government.

The Committee is not yet prepared to lay before the Chamber any definite resolution with regard to the railways to Bragado and Rosario; but has deemed it right not to delay reporting upon the Azul and Dolores railways, since the latter can be carried out at once at a very small outlay for the Province.

The Committee has therefore to propose to you the following;—

Project of Law.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives, etc.

Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to contract with the Southern R. R. Company for the extension of the line from Altamirano to Azul, and from Chascomus to Dolores, on the following conditions:

1. Both extensions shall be constructed simultaneously.
2. A subsidy of £500 per mile will be granted to both extensions.
3. The works to be concluded in three years.
4. In case of expropriation, the cost of these extensions is estimated at £6,000 per mile including the rolling stock, besides a bonus of 20 per cent.
5. The route of both these extensions to be approved of by the Government.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated, etc.

FEDERICO PINEDO,
JOSE DOMINGUEZ,
JOSE MARTINEZ DE HOZ.

WIRE TRAMWAYS IN CORDOBA.

The Government of Cordoba, with approval of the Legislature, has granted the following concession to Messrs. Henry Zimmerman and Co. for the construction of wire tramways. This new system of locomotion is found to be of immense utility in mining districts, for the cheap conveyance of metals, and if it can be adopted successfully for the mines of Cordoba we may look for a great impetus to one of the most important industries in the Republic. The concession runs thus—

Cordoba, Aug. 18th 1870.

Art. 1. A concession is hereby granted with exclusive monopoly for 8 years to Messrs. Henry Zimmerman & Co. for the construction and working of wire tramways throughout the Province of Cordoba.

Art. 2. The construction of wire-tramways in the Province is to be for use of the public.

Art 3. The Government is authorized to expropiate for accounte of the Company the right of way on all private lands, and to give the same gratis on all public lands where the Wire-tramways are to pass.

Art. 4. The construction of the first line shall be begun within 12 months, the route being previously approved o the Government, and it shall be finished within 18 months from date.

Art. 5. Two years after the opening of the first line the Company shall present to Government a list of the new line proposed, and these shall be finished within 5 years from date.

Art. 6. Before beginning the construction of any of these lines the Company shall submit the proposed tariff for the approval of Government.

Art. 7. Any lines not indicated by the Company or concluded within the term expressed in Art. 5, may be conceded by Government to any other company.

Art. 8. If the present Company fail to carry out Art. 4 this concession shall then be null and the company must pay a forfeit of $2,0 0.

Art. 9. Let this be promulgated as Law.

Given at the Hall of Legislature, Cordoba, this 18th of August 1879.

Juan Antonio Alvarez
Ignacio Garzon—Sec.

By virtue of the 52nd. Art. of the Provincial Constitution we hereby declare the above to be Law.

PEÑA.
Clemente I Villada.

THE ARGENTINE WELSH COLONY.

To the editors of the *Liverpool Mercury*

Gentlemen,—On the 3rd of March last the ship Myvanwy, Captain Griffith, was despatched from Newport, Monmouthshire, to the Welsh colony in Patagonia with passengers and a general cargo. On the 22nd instant Messrs. R. and D. Jones, of No 21, Brunswick-street, of this town, received a letter from the captain of the said ship, under date Glan-y-Camwy, Cymrova, Patagonia May, 1870, of which the following is a true and correct translation (private matters being excluded). Many of your reade s will be highly pleased by its perusal.—Yours, &c.,

W. J. D.

July 26, 1870.

"We reached the equator in about 26 days after sailing; the voyage thus far had been a very pleasant one. From the equator to Borth Madryn [New Bay] we had strong contrary winds. The voyage out was accomplished in about 67 days after leaving Newport. The passengers were disembarked; all well and comfortable. We entered the bay [which is safe and capacious] at night. I had no time to go and view the mouth of the river Camway, but went overland to the colony, which is 45 miles distant from our place of disembarkation. I there found a small but beautiful village, containing about 20 exceedingly clean and neat brick houses, of only one story, but with many rooms to each house [according to number of family], the only draw back being the scarcity of tiles and boards to make floors, which, if procured, I do not hesitate to state these houses would be more comfortable than two-thirds of the country houses to be seen in Wales. The colonists are evidently very contented and happy, there being in all the houses abundance of milk, butter wheat, barley, and game—in fact, plenty of everything in the shape of edibles and drinkables. Several of these, even who came over this time are now living on their own farms, with excellent houses on them. The cheese and butter are of the best quality—the cheese being particularly rich. The wheat is also very good, and the crops heavy; so, likewise, the barley, of which they have three crops out of one sowing! So this beats England by a long way. What the colonists mostly needed was a supply of clothing, but the Myvaway has brought them a good supply of these, together, also, with a plentiful supply of agricultural implements and dairy utensils."

REVISTA ECONOMICA DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

The last number of this financia magazine in speaking of our remark on the National bank, falls into error which although they don't amount to much, we wish to correct. In the first place, we did not wait eight days to take up the question of the National bank, but so far back as the 18th of August, we published a leading article on the subject, and in our on 'Change' article of August 22nd, before any other paper in this city took up the matter we published a synopsis of the contract. So far therefore our colleague has fallen into a gross mistake As regards our want of courtesy in not saluting our new colleague, until replying to its remarks on the National Bank, there is a still graver error, for we were the first paper in Buenos Ayres to salute the *Revista*, and with a cordiality which has evidently not been appreciated; we refer our colleague to the STANDARD of the 7th of August. Now as regards our reply to the *Revista* on the Bank question, there is another blunder, for we never even insinuated an ignorance which our colleague so much discards. We believe the *Revista* takes a very narrow view of the question, and opposes one of the most important schemes for the upper provinces, but we have not either directly or indirectly insinuated anybody's ignorance. Our colleague to use a Spanish proverb, has evidently "ondo cantar el gallo, pero no sabe donde."

LATEST FROM ROJAS.

Since the snow storm on the 12th June last, which did considerable damage, and caused no small losses in the flocks, the weather has been uncommonly fine; warm by day, and hard frost by night. A copious shower of rain would do a world of good, as the camps are looking rather dry. Sheep are fattening, though not quickly, and several sales for the saladeros have been made at good prices. The cattle disease has visited us, but to no alarming extent, as the deaths on the whole have been comparatively few; nor do the animals remain any length of time unwell. Chacreros are busy ploughing and sowing, and should all go well, there will be a great increase in the quantity of wheat from the amount of new ground opened. Of late several batches of meu have passed on to the frontiers, outside of Junin, but it is to be hoped we will not be disturbed by any invasion of Indians, though several times alarms have spread of their malicious intentions. The 'pueblito' itself is very quiet, little or no animation to be seen, except on an occasional feast day, when a few rockets are set off, or a balloon burned in the attempt to make it rise, all ending in smoke. Cock-fighting is a great pastime on Sundays here with the natives, and not unusually a Saxon or two might be seen taking a peep at the combatants, though I question if they make any bets on the result.

The evening of the 20th however was one not to be soon forgotten.—About the end of last month a meeting of a few of the English inhabitants of the partido was held, at which it was agreed to give a supper and ball to the élite of the town.

A committee was formed of some of the most active young men, who waited upon Sr. Roca, the worthy Juez de Paz.

Invitation cards (a thing till then unkown in this part of the province) were distributed, and for weeks the English ball was the only subject of conversation; in fact the young ladies appeared to have shut themselves out from society, so busy were they in getting themselves up for the occasion.—On the morning of the 20th members of the committee might have been seen hurrying here and there; usy to have everything as complete and orderly as possible; hints having oozed out that the whole affair would be a failure.—At eight p.m. the sala of the Juez was brilliantly lit up; the supper table, spread with all the delicacies and wines of the season, was groaning beneath its load.

By 9 the guests began to arrive, and at 10 dancing was commenced with spirit, to the music of fiddle, harp and accordion, better not being to be had. At 1 a.m. Sr. Roca opened the supper-room. At half-past three the ball broke up, after a night of the pleasantest enjoyment, all acknowledging that they had never witnessed such a splendid turn-out.

The young ladies were dressed to perfection, and the young men, considering this is a camp town, were not behind.

The Juez next day acknowledged that the Ingleses had triumphed proudly, and that he had never seen in Rojas such a gay number of foreigners.

A BRITON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is satisfactory to state that small pox is abating in the city; there are only eight patients at present in the Lazzaretto. Dr. Peralta has addressed the Municipality on the subject of vaccination. It would appear from his letter that the neglect of parents in this respect is widespread, the proportion of vaccinated children being very small.

Later accounts from the West Coast mention the prevalence of smart shocks of earthquake in Peru.

Mr. O'Dwyer, the writing master who lately came out from England has taken rooms at 90 Calle Parque, where all communications can be addressed to him. The recommendations of this gentleman's system by the English press are most flattering.

The election of Messrs C. Araujo, F. Elizalde, and J. Anchorena to the Provincial Chamber of Deputies has been approved by the Committee of that House.

We hear from Corrientes that the drought prevailing in that province is something frightful. Distress and lawlessness are consequently greatly on the increase.

The River Paraguay is so low at present that steamers cannot get beyond Villeta.

The foreigners about the Guardia del Monte are most anxious to get a good English doctor to settle down there. We hope Governor Castro will help them in this matter, and dispense at least for a few months with the examination before the Medical Board; under such circumstances a young English doctor, and with good home diplomas, can be obtained.

Mr. Helper, formerly United States Consul in this city, is now residing at Asherville, North Carolina, and is actively engaged in inducing emigration from the Northern States to South Carolina; we understand that he stands as independent candidate for Congress.

Mr. Washburn, so well known to us all as the American minister to Paraguay during the long war, is publishing a history of the Paraguayan war in 2 vols., 1,000 pages; we hope to receive a few numbers of this interesting work by next mail; when the book is out Mr Washburn starts for California.

General MacMahon, late United States minister to Paraguay, is at present in Washington, and appears to have abandoned the Cuban expedition. His name now appears in the papers connected with Fenian matters.

Admiral Lanman with the United States Squadron has left Montevideo, and is supposed to be now at Rio or some of the Northern ports of Brazil.

We are requested by the Secretary of the Buenos Ayres Cricket Club to apprise members that the opening match of the season will be played at Palermo to-morrow (Thursday); wickets pitched punctually at 11 o'clock, and sides chosen on the ground 'Ludi floreant.'

There were 3,000 people at Madlle. Patti's last concert. It was quite refreshing to see the house crammed to the doors after the 'beggarly account of empty benches' we have been so long accustomed to. A colleague hints at an unusual degree of exhiliration amongst the 'birds of paradise' caged in the Cazuela. We observed nothing but a great increase in the number of pretty faces, and the consequent additional amount of twittering.

The first six months working of the Isthmus of Suez Canal shows receipts amounting to 2,927,702 francs; 1,557 ships, chiefly English, passed through.

There was very serious news from Montevideo yesterday morning. Custom House and Post-Office closed; merchants' offices closed; clerks all snapped up by the recruiting sergeants, and things in general come to a dead lock. Not a soul to was even to be seen watching for the Oneida except the STANDARD 'Special', whose 'phiz' is so unmistakably British that he requires no 'papeleta' to guarantee his immunity from military service; all the reporters of our colleagues were keeping out of the way.

The *Tribuna* Oriental accuses General Medina of executing the Colorado prisoners that fall into his hands; the Blancos deny this soft impeachment 'in toto.'

The Provincial Government has issued a decree declaring the Dominguez loan redeemable at par by regular drawings.

Another fearful murder took place in Calle Belgrano on Sunday night in a 'corralon.' The murderer was insulting an Italian girl when her brother rushed to her assistance, and was immediately shot dead by the aggressor, who escaped.

Madile. Patti was expected to be present at the Philharmonic concert in the Coliseum last night. She very kindly postponed her own concert in order not to clash with that for the Invalidos.

Although partridges are now out of season they are sold in the markets and served up in the cafés and restaurants. Several dealers have been fined lately for selling those birds in the market, and the same ought to be done with the 'restaurateurs'.

The well-known steamer Rio Paraguay now runs between this port and Rosario at very cheap rates.

The Municipality of Ensenada, the future Queenstown of Buenos Ayres, have got into hot water through disposing of lands in that town, their title to which is still a moot point. Legal notice has been served on the purchasers, warning them that, if they build or otherwise disturb the lands in question, it will be at their peril.

The Opposition journals are loud against the sanction given by Congress to the proclamation of a state of siege in Santa Fe and Corrientes. Every day the intelligence from those provinces is more disquieting and unsatisfactory, and private letters go much further than anything published respecting the state of affairs. The Legislature has done right to strengthening the hands of the Government, as but a short time will show.

The Magellan, of the Pacific line, leaves Montevideo for Valpariaso on Friday morning. Letters can be posted at the General Post Office here up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Two accidents occurred on the Tramway Argentino on Sunday last. While a lady was getting down from one of the cars a horse was rude enough to give her a smart kick, from the effects of which, however, her ironclad crinoline helped to preserve her. Later on another car ran into a hearse which, not being 'cuirassé' was demolished.

Some passengers on the Southern Railway have raised a cry against the guards on the line because they insist on keeping their time, and make people get out quickly at their destination when it is raining. Time, tide, and train wait for no man, or woman either and the complaint is most absurd.—The guards on this line are, like all its officials, noted for civility. In England, where time is money, passengers who don't look sharp, and alight quickly, are whisked on to the next station and made to 'stump up' the difference of fare into the bargain.

Notwithstanding the fearful state of things in Montevideo the Chambers are still dr aming of the Higueritas railway bubble and kindred schemes. We hear a good deal about this railway 'enterprise,' to which we referred lately, and on which we are keeping a sharp eye in the interests of the public and the country.

Aguilar, the San Juan murderer, has been let off on the plea of his being insane. We hope this is not the forerunner of a systematic attempt to naturalize this plea on behalf of assassins. In Europe it is often resorted to as the last hope, but generally fails there, owing to the perfection of medical science in applying tests.

The Germans in Rio Grande have sent £500 home for their wounded soldiers, and the German ladies of Porto Alegre are also getting up a subscription.

One of the French war vessels that left Montevideo on Monday (the Hamelin) is cruising off the mouth of the river; the others have gone for a cruise off the West Coast about Valparaiso.

The levying of troops in Cordoba and Jujuy has knocked things out of joint up there. In Cordoba as in Montevideo a great many 'dependientes' have had to shoulder the musket, not the needle gun, but a kind of Brown Bess twice the weight. Merchants there are in despair, and any money is offered for foreign book-keepers.

The meat consumption at the south side of the city amounted during August, to 17,123 horned cattle, and 62,285 sheep.

The Chambers have sanctioned the creation of an army of reserve, to be raised partly by enlistment of retired soldiers, and partly from the National Guard.

Lopez Jordan's officers are urging him to give battle at once to the National troops, as his men are without clothing or food, and are very discontented. It was said yesterday on 'Change that a battle had been fought, but the rumours as to the result were very conflicting.

Mails arrived yesterday from Paraguay with dates to 24th ult. Nicklison is establishing a steam saw-mill. Dr. Bianchi from Buenos Ayres has opened a lawyer's office. There was a French banquet on the 15th.

The German benefit given by Sr. Chiarini on Monday night was a splendid success; every seat in the hippodrome was taken, and it must have given a very large sum for the Sanitary German Fund. The performance was excellent, and the Committee at the conclusion of one of the acts, presented, in most graceful terms, a valuable gold medal to Sr. Chiarini. Mr. De Barry made an eloquent speech on the occasion. Upon the whole, the benefit could not have proved a greater success.

A French professor in the National College dropped dead on Monday from a stroke of apoplexy.

Several of our colleagues announce that they have sent special reporters to Montevideo to transmit war news as it arrives. We will back Stand-by O'Gorman against the field, bar none; B, B, B, Bueco for ever!!

On Saturday M. Zimmermann takes his benefit at the Alcazar; the performance announced for the occasion is most attractive.

Dr. Leonardo Pereira is going to have his property at South Barracas marked out for streets and built upon. This will prove an immense benefit to the neighborhood.

The steamers Paraguay and Salto are aground up the river, and will scarcely be got off till it rises.

Mr. Lacroze gave a lunch on Sunday at the Once to a number of tramway men and other friends; the company didn't go home till evening.

Telegraphic messages can now be sent along the wires of the Rosario Co. to Paraná at reduced rates.

On Sunday and Monday nine fresh cases of smallpox were brought to the Lazaretto.

Yesterday morning the mole-head was crowded. The steamer America brought up an unusually large list of passengers, chiefly owing to the alarming state of affairs in Montevideo; all the ladies are preparing to leave, but there appears to be some impediment put to the general hegira which has set in. The port officers are on the gangway of each, steamer to stop any of the Guardias Nacionales from running up to Buenos Ayres; passports were never more in demand than at present. The rebel leaders are not in the vicinity of Montevideo as yet, but raiding parties are in full swing in the very quintas and suburbs of the town. The loss of poultry during the last few days has been something unprecedented; everyone is complaining, and the smiling quintas on the Miguelite road, once the abode of wealth, fashion and beauty are now deserted—in one word, a howling wilderness. The Union!—"loveliest village of the plain," is exposed to every danger; a few of the chacreros hold their ground, but the place is deserted—

> Amidst thy quintas the rebel's hand is seen,
> And desolation saddens all thy green.

Down to the very 'Bueco sur Mer' the panic has spread; the beef-preserving factory of happy memory is closed; its owner sleeps "in his narrow cell for ever laid," in the cemetery at Asuncion. We walked the mole at sunrise yesterday morning with passengers just arrived, who gave indeed a most melancholy picture of Montevideo. We suppose it is but a passing cloud, and that things will again brighten, but there is at present a thick black cloud over the sister city and a thunder-storm brewing.

It was indeed refreshing to see all the Basque emigrants landing on the mole head yesterday morning, all of them young, hearty, strong fellows, splendid types of their celtic race, the girls with fresh blooming countenances. The batch of immigrants we saw landing yesterday is worth more to the country than all the gold in the Provincial Bank. It went to our heart to see the lightermen grasping the few dollars from the emigrants at the mole stairs. On the mole the only parties to meet the emigrants that we could see were lodging house people, who with an eye to business were sweeping them off to fondas, &c. No Basque clergyman to care for his flock, no Government agent, no Emigration agent, true the hour was early, and we suppose all these worthies were fast asleep; when will they wake up?

We stood at the Telegraph Office yesterday morning at 6 a.m. waiting for the first message as to the arrival of the packet during the night. O'Gorman, true to his patronymic, was up and stirring, but, instead of telling us to "stand by—steamer in sight," told us to go home to breakfast; nothing new. In these stirring times editors have rather a hard life of it. Whilst their readers are fast asleep the editor has to be tossing about in a boat, or shivering on the mole stairs, or at the Telegraph Office, waiting for news; but fame, to be acquired, must be earned, and people who want to have the first news, by this time are pretty well aware where to find it.

It may interest our readers to know that Congress in the United States has ordered the removal of the remains of the late Gen. Asboth to the States. Gen. Asboth some two years ago was United States Resident Minister at this Republic.

The United States Minister accredited to Uruguay and Paraguay, Mr. Stevens, is expected down daily from Asuncion, where he has been for the last three weeks on diplomatic business connected with his mission. Parties who knew the lamented President Lincoln state that there is a remarkable resemblance between the late President Lincoln and Minister Stevens.

Never before were the streets in town in such a hopeless state as at present. Coachmen are so bewildered that they hardly know what streets to take in making for the railway stations. Calle Artes is torn up from stem to stern, last week by the tramway men, then by Sir J. Coghlan's pipe water men, and now by the new gas men. Calle Parque is also in the hands of the tramway men. Calle [illegible] and Cerrito also. [illegible] feet for the next few months, and until the tramways are done and pipes laid, people who are in a hurry had better trust to their legs than to coaches.

It must interest the farmers outside and the housekeepers in town to know that at the markets mutton has risen in price. The price of a leg of mutton is now four dollars, instead of three. We suppose there is a proportionate rise in the price of capons outside. Beef remains about the same. Poultry are cheap. Butter, the best in the market $12 per lb.; eggs, $5 to $6 per dozen; beefsteaks and mutton-chops looking up; wild ducks $10 to $12 per pair; vegetables horribly dear; potatoes looking up as usual.

Mr. Porter C. Bliss, who figured so prominently in the Paraguayan war, has fallen on his feet in the States, and has been named Secretary to the American Legation in Mexico; rather a better thing than special employé in Paraguay.

Blood stock in this country has just made a valuable acquisition, in the thorough-bred horse 'Murillo,' which arrived a few days ago in the Tycho Brahe, *en route* for his new home, at the estancia of the Messrs. Ogilvie, in Entre Rios. A long, low chestnut, about 15-2, on short, flat legs, with rare measurement below the knee. He is quite the stamp of his sire, Fandango, for whom that idol of York shire, and lover of 'little ones,' Sir Tatton Sykes, gave 3,000 guineas, as companion to his game 'pony,' Daniel O'Rourke, at the world-renowned breeding establishment of Sledmere. From his good looks, and performances over the flat and across country, his spirited owners will doubtless, five or six years hence, have the pleasure of seeing many a young 'Murillo' get his head first past the judge's box, at our Plitine meetings, as with luck his stock are bound to race. The condition of the horse speaks volumes for the care of his attendant, and for the good accommodation and keep provided on board.

All our colleagues, metropolitan and provincial, would seem to have received a mot d'ordre' from some quarter or quarters unknown, to run down the proposed National Bank, one of the most useful measure, by the way, that has up to the present been mooted in this land of paper money. None, if any, of the arguments brought forward against this project will hold water, based as they are on 'ex parte' premises of the most fantastic description. In our leading columns we refer to this very important project and the senseless opposition it has met with.

We cull the following items of political gossip in late English papers:—

"The North German Minister in Florence announces that he has had offers from old soldiers in various parts of Italy who wish to take service in the German army, but that, owing to the numbers already enrolled, and the great distance from the military centres, the Government is unable to accept those offers."

"A telegram from Vienna, dated the 27th inst., states that Count Vimercati, a personal friend of the Emperor, has just arrived in Vienna. His visit to the Austro-Hungarian capital is said to be connected with a scheme of alliance between France, Italy, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Denmark, to counteract another alliance reported to have been concluded at Ems between Prussia and Russia."

A passenger by the City of Brussels writes us from Rio as follows:

"The excitement here about the European war is very great. Argentine affairs have lost their interest.

"We fill up here with coffee for Antwerp, and expect a good deal of specie.

"We made the passage from Montevideo in four days, a good run even for us; we go to sea to-night."

A Spaniard named Saez was murdered under very mysterious circumstances lately in Valparaiso. It appears that Saez, who had only arrived in that country from Montevideo about forty days previous, rented a room in the house No. 72 Calle de la Independencia, and on the evening in question had only just returned from his work at the Patria foundry, when the landlady of the house suddenly heard him exclaim, "Me han degollado," followed by piercing cries for help. Señora Alvarez immediately proceeded to the room, and found the poor man stretched on the floor, still alive, but bleeding profusely from a deep wound in his right temple. Near him lay a new shining hatchet covered with blood. The assistance of the police was obtained, but all their efforts to unravel this mysterious occurrence have proved fruitless, up to the present time.

Mrs. Mary Martinez Cook, a North American lady, has been appointed directress of a female school in Tucuman.

HANDBOOK
OF THE
RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II.

To appear MAY 1st, 1871.
Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c.; and Appendice of Paraguay, &c.
400 PAGES—Crown 8vo.,
With MAP of Argentine Republic and Plans of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

PRICE, $50

SECTION D.
The Argentine Provinces.
I. Santa Fé .....
II. Cordoba .....
III. The Cuyo Provinces.....
IV. Tucuman and Salta.....
V. Catamarca, Rioja, Jujuy.....
VI. Santiago and the Chaco .....
VII. Corrientes and Entre Rios.....
VIII. Directory, &c., for Provinces.

SECTION E.
The Banda Oriental.
IX. Montevideo .....
X. Colonia and Fray Bentos.....
XI. Salto, Paysandù, Rio Negro.....
XII. Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines.....
XIII. Cañelones, Minas, Maldonado.
XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c. .....
XV. Directory, Officials, &c. .....

SECTION F.
Buenos Ayres.
XVI. Contrib. Directa.....
XVII. City Directory.....
XVIII. Statistics, Tables, &c. .....

SECTION G.
XIX. Paraguay.....
XX. Falkland Islands.....

ENGLISH OUTFITTING STORE
195 Calle Piedad,
(*Between Florida and Maipu*).

Cashmere Shawls from $1,100 upwards.
Velvet Mantles from 1,500.
Cloth Mantles from 200,
Ladies' Boots in Calf, Kid, Prunela, and Dogskin.
Girls' double Soled Boots.
Boys' do do do Copper Toed, Lace up, not Elastic sides.
Babies' Boots.
Orders executed for the Camp, either wholesale or retail, on receipt of cash remittance.
Thick best class Moskoma Cloth, for Ladies, to make up own Mantles and for Children $85 per yard.
Ladies' Dress pieces $220, all pure Silk and Wool.
195—CALLE PIEDAD—195.
231.xp,m25.

SUBSCRIPTION
To the Weekly Standard.
$ 20 PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

Montevideo, Sept. 6th 1870.
6.30.
O'Gorman
to
STANDARD.
N. P. (no packet.)
Ten o'clock.

The whole population outside coming in; some of the R. R.. (rascally rebels) slept in quintas last night; terrible stories afloat; no one knows where to turn; no steamer, no Governor, no post-office, no custom-house; I am off with two captains in the news boat—safest place here at present.

Twelve.

Excitement increasing—out at Cordon fearful panic; Blancos at Union, at Paso Molino, Buschental's Quinta, at Hawthorne Park, in fact everywhere; ditches being made all round the cordon, families coming in, soldiers going out.

1.30 p.m.

General alarm; no gong; but every bell in the city ringing. National Guards flying about here and there, and everywhere. Forced loans abandoned; forced trenches talked of. A large crowd at Buela's. People don't know what to think. Top of Oriental thronged. Everyone on the 'qui vive,' some for the packet, others for the Blancos. General orders to keep bells ringing all this afternoon. Blancos have no artillery, but rumored at Rooms that some rebels will try to-night to effect a landing at Custom House. Double guards placed on stairs. No English or American squadron here. Great uneasiness.

2.30.

Drilling going on. Shots firing outside. Thought that to-night we may have it.

2.50 p.m.

Blancos at Cerrito and Union.
Firing going on.
Great alarm.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF BRAZIL.

To-day is the 48th anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, when the father of the present Emperor was called to the throne. It is interesting for us to look back upon the progress which the Empire has made in the past half century, thanks to the admirable administration of all branches of the public service.

The Brazilian Empire holds the same territorial preponderance in this continent as the United States do in North America, with an area of 3 million square miles, and a coast-line on the Atlantic of 5,700 miles in length. At the period of Independence the population was estimated at 4 millions; in 1853 it had risen to 7 millions, and now it is officially stated at 10 millions. But it is not merely by the increase of population that we are to judge the progress of the country; we have a surer guide in the unparalleled development of its industry and commerce, the advanced condition of education, the liberal tendencies of its statesmen and institutions, and the wonderful growth of its revenues. In all these particulars Brazil can shew statistical returns far ahead of any other State on the continent.

The exports of Brazil in 1856 were 11 millions sterling, in 1865 they reached 14 millions, and last year they touched 20 millions. The shipping returns of Rio Janeyro have risen from 436,000 tons [clearances] in 1865 to 717,000 in 1869. The revenue in 1857 was 3½ millions sterling, and it has now risen to 9½ millions. The number of children attending school in 1857 was 66,000, and the returns for the present year will probably shew double that number. The first railway (Don Pedro Segundo) was inaugurated in 1858, and notwithstanding the enginering difficulties, involving a cost of £40,000 sterling per mile, there are now 400 miles open to traffic.

There is perhaps nothing more suggestive of the persevering progress of Brazil than its roads and railways, carried over lofty ranges of mountains, and in the face of obstacles that would seem insuperable. The high-roads of Tijuca, and Petropolis and Juiz da Fora are pronounced among the finest works of the kind in the whole world; and the single instance of the San Paulo railway shews what money and engineering can accomplish: the line is carried up a steep Sierra, in which at one place the works came to a stand-still, until Baron Mauá came to the rescue with £300,000 and carried the line through. The Pedro Segundo line is also a marvel of science, with tunnels innumerable. At the same time the chief rivers of the Empire are navigated by national steam boat companies, and all the leading towns and cities boast their banks, tramways, gas companies, and public improvements on a par with European capitals.

If we estimate the industry of Brazil by its exports with relation to its population, we shall find the ratio a flattering one—Comparing it with other countries, we find the table stands thus: the figures before each nation represent the relative value of exports to each inhabitant; thus each Englishman, Frenchman &c. may be said to produce so much;

	Per head
Holland	50
Belgium	25
G. Britain and Ireland	21 $ fts.
Chile	15
United States	13
France	8
Argentine Republic	13
Brazil	10
Italy	5
Spain	4½
Portugal	4
Russia	1

Thus in spite of the scattered population and undeveloped resources of the country, in spite of the small number of European settlers, Brazil is little behind the ratio of the U. States, and here we must also call the attention of our readers that the Argentine Republic is on an exact level with the Great Republic.

The taxation in Brazil is relatively lighter than in most countries, being under £1 sterling per head, whereas in the Argentine Republic we pay nearly double that figure, and have very little to shew for it. One of the first measures since the close of the Paraguayan war has been to reduce the standing army of Brazil to 16,000 men, and now the revenues will be devoted in a great measure to the diffusion of public instruction on the vastest scale. This is only in keeping with the refined tastes and education of the Emperor and his Court, which have had such a marked influence on the tone and character of the upper classes. Don Pedro II., who is in his 44th year and has so wisely ruled the destinies of Brazil for already more than a quarter of century, is an accomplished scholar, well versed in all the polite languages and literature of Europe, and founder or patron of numerous scientific, classic, and historical associations throughout Brazil. Among the nobility of Brazil the English and French languages are as much in use as the Portuguese, and the country boasts a number of statesmen, writers, and financiers, whose names are too well known to need repetition.

Brazilians may feel proud of their country; during their forty eight years of independence they can point to a steady national progress unsurpassed by any other country or state in South America. The Paraguayan war was a check, but the horizon is now clear. The Government is good; the people are prosperous, contented and happy. There is nothing to mar the progress of that nation, and it was not for nothing that the Fluminenses threw off the European yoke to assert an independence for which, as a people and a nation, they are so eminently qualified.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSION TO DOLORES AND AZUL.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Hon. Chamber of Senators:—

This Committee has examined with interest the bill sent by the Executive with the message dated 17th June ult. relative to the raising a loan of 280,000,000 provincial bonds for the construction of three lines of railway—one the extension of the Western Railway to Rosario, the second the extension of the same line to Bragado, and the third from Lobos to Azul.

In submitting this bill to the Legislature the Executive pointed out the great benefits likely to accrue to the Province from the extension of its railways, and without deciding definitively whether it was more advantageous that they should be entrusted to private companies or carried out at the expense of the State it nevertheless laid down the following proposition:—"That it was inexpedient to wait till these works be undertaken by private companies," and, "that the State could not carry them out without extraordinary resources or without availing itself of the credit of the Province abroad."

Whilst the committee, which was fully alive to the great benefits that would flow from an extension of our railways, was investigating into the best means of carrying it out, the Managing Director of the Southern Railway laid before it a document dated 26th July, accompanied by copies of documents presented by them to the Executive under date of 22nd June and 11th July, and they requested that those documents might be taken into consideration before the Committee came to a resolution as to the proposed railway from Lobos to Azul.

After a careful perusal of said documents this Committee thought it would arrive at a solution which conciliated both the public weal, and the legitimate interests of the Southern Railway Company.

The case stood thus—The Executive wanted the Southern Railway to extend its line in a direct way for Tandil, whilst the extension of the line from Lobos to Azul would be going on for account of the State, in which case it would grant a subvention of £500 per mile to the Southern Railway Company, but withhold said subvention if it insisted upon going to Azul. The Company asked for the subsidy for the extension of the Salado through Ranchos, and while it refused to admit carrying its line directly to Tandil, offered to do so after going to Azul.

It occurred then to this Committee that by putting on one side the branch from Lobos to Azul the Company might undertake to construct both the lines, that to Dolores and that to Azul, and that this would not only promote the public interests but would remove a competition which could not but have been hurtful to a Company with large capital, which had contributed in a great measure to the progress of the province.

The anticipations of the Committee were realized, and in a conference to which the Managing Directors of the S. R. Company were invited, they agreed to bind themselves to prolong the line from Altamirano to Azul, and that from Chascomus to Dolores simultaneously, and to open both to public traffic in the course of three years.

It is moreover agreed that in view of expropriation these extensions be valued at £6,000 per mile with an additional bonus of 20 per cent., including rolling stock—thus modifying the contract favorably for the Province.

If the idea of the branch to Azul for account of the State had been carried out together with the subvention of the line to Tandil, it would have been necessary to contract a debt of one hundred thousand patacons, the interest of which would have been a dead loss during the time of construction and for several years after.

The Committee thinks that when a private undertaking offers to build a railway on terms so fair, the State far from entering into competition with it should protect it, and that the construction of a work of this kind by the State can only be advisable in the absence of any acceptable proposal by a private company.

To the intelligent initiative of the Executive is due this happy result, which promises to secure the realization of one those railways proposed in the message of 17th June. should this arrangement meet the approval of the Legislature, as it has already obtained that of the Government.

The Committee is not yet prepared to lay before the Chamber any definite resolution vith regard to the railways to Bragado and Rosario; but has deemed it right not to delay reporting upon the Azul and Dolores railways, since the latter can be carried out at once at a very small outlay for the Province.

The Committee has therefore to propose to you the following;—

Project of Law.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives, etc.

Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to contract with the Southern R. R. Company for the extension of the line from Altamirano to Azul, and from Chascomus to Dolores, on the following conditions:

1. Both extensions shall be constructed simultaneously.
2. A subsidy of £500 per mile will be granted to both extensions.
3. The works to be concluded in three years.
4. In case of expropriation, the cost of these extensions is estimated at £6,000 per mile including the rolling stock, besides a bonus of 20 per cent.
5. The route of both these extensions to be approved of by the Government.

Art. 2. Let this be communicated, etc.

FEDERICO PINEDO,
JOSE DOMINGUEZ,
JOSE MARTINEZ DE HOZ.

WIRE TRAMWAYS IN CORDOBA.

The Government of Cordoba, with approval of the Legislature, has granted the following concession to Messrs. Henry Zimmerman and Co. for the construction of wire tramways. This new system of locomotion is found to be of immense utility in mining districts, for the cheap conveyance of metals, and if it can be adopted successfully for the mines of Cordoba we may look for a great impetus to one of the most important industries in the Republic. The concession runs thus—

Cordoba, Aug. 18th 1870.

Art. 1. A concession is hereby granted with exclusive monopoly for 8 years to Messrs. Henry Zimmerman & Co. for the construction and working of wire tramways throughout the Province of Cordoba.

Art. 2. The construction of wire-tramways in the Province is to be for use of the public.

Art 3. The Government is authorized to expropiate for accounte of the Company the right of way on all private lands, and to give the same gratis on all public lands where the Wire-tramways are to pass.

Art. 4. The construction of the first line shall be begun within 12 months, the route being previously approved o the Government, and it shall be finished within 18 months from date.

Art. 5. Two years after the opening of the first line the Company shall present to Government a list of the new line proposed, and these shall be finished within 5 years from date.

Art. 6. Before beginning the construction of any of these lines the Company shall submit the proposed tariff for the approval of Government.

Art. 7. Any lines not indicated by the Company or concluded within the term expressed in Art. 5. may be conceded by Government to any other company.

Art. 8. If the present Company fail to carry out Art. 4 this concession shall then be null and the company must pay a forfeit of $2,0 0.

Art. 9. Let this be promulgated as Law.

Given at the Hall of Legislature, Cordoba, this 18th of August 1879.

Juan Antonio Alvarez,
Ignacio Garzon—Sec.

By virtue of the 52nd Art. of the Provincial Constitution we hereby declare the above to be Law.

PEÑA.
Clemente I Villada.

THE ARGENTINE WELSH COLONY.

To the editors of the *Liverpool Mercury*

Gentlemen,—On the 3rd of March last the ship Myvanwy, Captain Griffith, was despatched from Newport, Monmouthshire, to the Welsh colony in Patagonia with passengers and a general cargo. On the 2nd instant Messrs. R. and D. Jones, of No 21, Brunswick-street, of this town, received a letter from the captain of the said ship, under date Glan-y-Camwy, Cymrova, Patagonia May, 1870, of which the following is a true and correct translation (private matters being excluded). Many of your reade s will be highly pleased by its perusal.—Yours, &c.,

W. J. D.

July 26, 1870.

"We reached the equator in about 26 days after sailing; the voyage thus far had been a very pleasant one. From the equator to Borth Madryn [New Bay] we had strong contrary winds. The voyage out was accomplished in about 67 days after leaving Newport. The passengers were disembarked; all well and comfortable. We entered the bay [which is safe and capacious] at night. I had no time to go and view the mouth of the river Camway, but went overland to the colony, which is 45 miles distant from our place of disembarkation. I there found a small but beautiful village, containing about 20 exceedingly clean and neat brick houses, of only one story, but with many rooms to each house [according to number of family], the only draw back being the scarcity of tiles and boards to make floors, which, if procured, I do not hesitate to state these houses would be more comfortable than two-thirds of the country houses to be seen in Wales. The colonists are evidently very contented and happy, there being in all the houses abundance of milk, butter wheat, barley, and game—in fact, plenty of everything in the shape of edibles and drinkables. Several of these, even who came over this time are now living on their own farms, with excellent houses on them. The cheese and butter are of the best quality—the cheese being particularly rich. The wheat is also very good, and the crops heavy; so, likewise, the barley, of which they have three crops out of one sowing! So this beats England by a long way. What the colonists mostly needed was a supply of clothing, but the Myvaway has brought them a good supply of these, together, also, with a plentiful supply of agricultural implements and dairy utensils."

REVISTA ECONOMICA DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

The last number of this financia magazine in speaking of our remark on the National bank, falls into error which although they don't amount to much, we wish to correct. In the first place, we did not wait eight days to take up the question of the National bank, but so far back as the 18th of August, we published a leading article on the subject, and in our on 'Change' article of August 22nd, before any other paper in this city took up the matter we published a synopsis of the contract. So far therefore our colleague has fallen into a gross mistake As regards our want of courtesy in not saluting our new colleague, until replying to its remarks on the National Bank, there is a still graver error, for we were the first paper in Buenos Ayres to salute the *Revista*, and with a cordiality which has evidently not been appreciated; we refer our colleague to the STANDARD of the 7th of August. Now as regards our reply to the *Revista* on the Bank question, there is another blunder, for we never even insinuated an ignorance which our colleague so much discards. We believe the *Revista* takes a very narrow view of the question, and opposes one of the most important schemes for the upper provinces, but we have not either directly or indirectly insinuated anybody's ignorance. Our colleague to use a Spanish proverb, has evidently "ondo cantar el gallo, pero no sabe donde."

LATEST FROM ROJAS.

Since the snow storm on the 12th June last, which did considerable damage, and caused no small losses in the flocks, the weather has been uncommonly fine; warm by day, and hard frost by night. A copious shower of rain would do a world of good, as the camps are looking rather dry. Sheep are fattening, though not quickly, and several sales for the saladeros have been made at good prices. The cattle disease has visited us, but to no alarming extent. as the deaths on the whole have been comparatively few; nor do the animals remain any length of time unwell. Chacreros are busy ploughing and sowing, and should all go well, there will be a great increase in the quantity of wheat from the amount of new ground opened. Of late several batches of men have passed on to the frontiers, outside of Junin, but it is to be hoped we will not be disturbed by any invasion of Indians, though several times alarms have spread of their malicious intentions. The 'pueblito' itself is very quiet, little or no animation to be seen, except on an occasional feast day, when a few rockets are set off, or a balloon burned in the attempt to make it rise, all ending in smoke. Cock-fighting is a great pastime on Sundays here with the natives, and not unusually a Saxon or two might be seen taking a peep at the combatants, though I question if they make any bets on the result.

The evening of the 20th however was one not to be soon forgotten.—About the end of last month a meeting of a few of the English inhabitants of the partido was held, at which it was agreed to give a supper and ball to the élite of the town.

A committee was formed of some of the most active young men, who waited upon Sr. Roca, the worthy Juez de Paz.

Invitation cards (a thing till then unkown in this part of the province) were distributed, and for weeks the English ball was the only subject of conversation; in fact the young ladies appeared to have shut themselves out from society, so busy were they in getting themselves up for the occasion.—On the morning of the 20th members of the committee might have been seen hurrying here and there, busy to have everything as complete and orderly as possible; hints having oozed out that the whole affair would be a failure.—At eight p.m. the sala of the Juez was brilliantly lit up; the supper table, spread with all the delicacies and wines of the season, was groaning beneath its load.

By 9 the guests began to arrive, and at 10 dancing was commenced with spirit, to the music of fiddle, harp and accordion, better not being to be had. At 1 a.m. Sr. Roca opened the supper-room. At half-past three the ball broke up, after a night of the pleasantest enjoyment, all acknowledging that they had never witnessed such a splendid turn out.

The young ladies were dressed to perfection, and the young men, considering this is a camp town, were not behind.

The Juez next day acknowledged that the Ingleses had triumphed proudly, and that he had never seen in Rojas such a gay number of foreigners.

A BRITON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is satisfactory to state that small pox is abating in the city; there are only eight patients at present in the Lazzaretto. Dr. Peralta has addressed the Municipality on the subject of vaccination. It would appear from his letter that the neglect of parents in this respect is widespread, the proportion of vaccinated children being very small.

Later accounts from the West Coast mention the prevalence of smart shocks of earthquake in Peru.

Mr. O'Dwyer, the writing master who lately came out from England has taken rooms at 90 Calle Parque, where all communications can be addressed to him. The recommendations of this gentleman's system by the English press are most flattering.

The election of Messrs C. Araujo, F. Elizalde, and J. Anchorena to the Provincial Chamber of Deputies has been approved by the Committee of that House.

We hear from Corrientes that the drought prevailing in that province is something frightful. Distress and lawlessness are consequently greatly on the increase.

The River Paraguay is so low at present that steamers cannot get beyond Villeta.

The foreigners about the Guardia del Monte are most anxious to get a good English doctor to settle down there. We hope Governor Castro will help them in this matter, and dispense at least for a few months with the examination before the Medical Board; under such circumstances a young English doctor, and with good home diplomas, can be obtained.

Mr. Helper, formerly United States Consul in this city, is now residing at Asherville, North Carolina, and is actively engaged in inducing emigration from the Northern States to South Carolina; we understand that he stands as independent candidate for Congress.

Mr. Washburn, so well known to us all as the American minister to Paraguay during the long war, is publishing a history of the Paraguayan war in 2 vols., 1,000 pages; we hope to receive a few numbers of this interesting work by next mail; when the book is out Mr Washburn starts for California.

General MacMahon, late United States minister to Paraguay, is at present in Washington, and appears to have abandoned the Cuban expedition. His name now appears in the papers connected with Fenian matters.

Admiral Lanman with the United States Squadron has left Montevideo, and is supposed to be now at Rio or some of the Northern ports of Brazil.

We are requested by the Secretary of the Buenos Ayres Cricket Club to apprise members that the opening match of the season will be played at Palermo to-morrow (Thursday); wickets pitched punctually at 11 o'clock, and sides chosen on the ground 'Ludi floreant.'

There were 3,000 people at Madlle. Patti's last concert. It was quite refreshing to see the house crammed to the doors after the 'beggarly account of empty benches' we have been so long accustomed to. A colleague hints at an unusual degree of exhiliration amongst the 'birds of paradise' caged in the Cazuela. We observed nothing but a great increase in the number of pretty faces, and the consequent additional amount of twittering.

The first six months working of the Isthmus of Suez Canal shows receipts amounting to 2,927,702 francs; 1,557 ships, chiefly English, passed through.

There was very serious news from Montevideo yesterday morning. Custom House and Post Office closed; merchants' offices closed; clerks all snapped up by the recruiting sergeants, and things in general come to a dead lock. Not a soul to was even to be seen watching for the Oneida except the STANDARD 'Special', whose 'phiz' is so unmistakably British that he requires no 'papeleta' to guarantee his immunity from military service; all the reporters of our colleagues were keeping out of the way.

The *Tribuna* Oriental accuses General Medina of executing the Colorado prisoners that fall into his hands; the Blancos deny this soft impeachment 'in toto.'

The Provincial Government has issued a decree declaring the Dominguez loan redeemable at par by regular drawings.

Another fearful murder took place in Calle Belgrano on Sunday night in a 'corralon.' The murderer was insulting an Italian girl when her brother rushed to her assistance, and was immediately shot dead by the aggressor, who escaped.

Madile. Patti was expected to be present at the Philharmonic concert in the Coliseum last night. She very kindly postponed her own concert in order not to clash with that for the Invalidos.

Although partridges are now out of season they are sold in the markets and served up in the cafés and restaurants. Several dealers have been fined lately for selling those birds in the market, and the same ought to be done with the 'restaurateurs'.

The well-known steamer Rio Paraguay now runs between this port and Rosario at very cheap rates.

The Municipality of Ensenada, the future Queenstown of Buenos Ayres, have got into hot water through disposing of lands in that town, their title to which is still a moot point. Legal notice has been served on the purchasers, warning them that, if they build or otherwise disturb the lands in question, it will be at their peril.

The Opposition journals are loud against the sanction given by Congress to the proclamation of a state of siege in Santa Fe and Corrientes. Every day the intelligence from those provinces is more disquieting and unsatisfactory, and private letters go often further than anything published respecting the state of affairs. The Legislature has done right in strengthening the hands of the Government, as but a short time will show.

The Magellan, of the Pacific line, leaves Montevideo for Valpariaso on Friday morning. Letters can be posted at the General Post Office here up to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Two accidents occurred on the Tramway Argentino on Sunday last. While a lady was getting down from one of the cars a horse was rude enough to give her a smart kick, from the effects of which, however, her ironclad crinoline helped to preserve her. Later on another car ran into a hearse which, not being 'cuirassé' was demolished.

Some passengers on the Southern Railway have raised a cry against the guards on the line because they insis on keeping their time, and make peot ple get out quickly at their destination when it is raining. Time, tide, and train wait for no man, or woman either and the complaint is most absurd.—The guards on this line are, like all its officials, noted for civility. In England, where time is money, passengers who don't look sharp, and alight quickly, are whisked on to the next station and made to 'stump up' the difference of fare into the bargain.

Notwithstanding the fearful state of things in Montevideo the Chambers are still dreaming of the Higueritas railway bubble and kindred schemes. We hear a good deal about this railway 'enterprise,' to which we referred lately, and on which we are keeping a sharp eye in the interests of the public and the country.

Aguilar, the San Juan murderer, has been let off on the plea of his being insane. We hope this is not the forerunner of a systematic attempt to naturalize this plea on behalf of assassins. In Europe it is often resorted to as the last hope, but generally fails there, owing to the perfection of medical science in applying tests,

The Germans in Rio Grande have sent £500 home for their wounded soldiers, and the German ladies of Porto Alegre are also getting up a subscription.

One of the French war vessels that left Montevideo on Monday (the Hamelin) is cruising off the mouth of the river; the others have gone for a cruise off the West Coast about Valparaiso.

The levying of troops in Cordoba and Jujuy has knocked things out of joint up there. In Cordoba as in Montevideo a great many 'dependientes' have had to shoulder the musket, not the needle gun, but a kind of Brown Bess twice the weight. Merchants there are in despair, and any money is offered for foreign book-keepers

The meat consumption at the south side of the city amounted during August, to 17,123 horned cattle, and 62,285 sheep.

The Chambers have sanctioned the creation of an army of reserve, to be raised partly by enlistment of retired soldiers, and partly from the National Guard.

Lopez Jordan's officers are urging him to give battle at once to the National troops, as his men are without clothing or food, and are very discontented. It was said yesterday on 'Change that a battle had been fought, but the rumours as to the result were very conflicting.

Mails arrived yesterday from Paraguay with dates to 21th ult. Nicklison is establishing a steam saw-mill. Dr. Bianchi from Buenos Ayres has opened a lawyer's office. There was a French banquet on the 15th.

The German benefit given by Sr. Chiarini on Monday night was a splendid success; every seat in the hippodrome was taken, and it must have given a very large sum for the Sanitary German Fund. The performance was excellent, and the Committee at the conclusion of one of the acts, presented, in most graceful terms, a valuable gold medal to Sr. Chiarini. Mr. De Barry made an eloquent speech on the occasion. Upon the whole, the benefit could not have proved a greater success.

A French professor in the National College dropped dead on Monday from a stroke of apoplexy.

Several of our colleagues announce that they have sent special reporters to Montevideo to transmit war news as it arrives. We will back Stand-by O'Gorman against the field, bar none; B, B, B, Buceo for ever!!

On Saturday M. Zimmermann takes his benefit at the Alcazar; the performance announced for the occasion is most attractive.

Dr. Leonardo Pereira is going to have his property at South Barracas marked out for streets and built upon. This will prove an immense benefit to the neighborhood.

The steamers Paraguay and Silex are aground up the river, and will scarcely be got off till it rises.

Mr. Lacroze gave a lunch on Sunday at the Once to a number of tramway men and other friends; the company didn't go home till evening.

Telegraphic messages can now be sent along the wires of the Rosario Co. to Paraná at reduced rates.

On Sunday and Monday nine fresh cases of smallpox were brought to the Lazaretto.

Yesterday morning the mole-head was crowded. The steamer America brought up an unusually large list of passengers, chiefly owing to the alarming state of affairs in Montevideo; all the ladies are preparing to leave, but there appears to be some impediment put to the general hegira which has set in. The port officers are on the gangway of each, steamer to stop any of the Guardias Nacionales from running up to Buenos Ayres; passports were never more in demand than at present. The rebel leaders are not in the vicinity of Montevideo as yet, but raiding parties are in full swing in the very quintas and suburbs of the town. The loss of poultry during the last few days has been something unprecedented; everyone is complaining, and the smiling quintas on the Miguelite road, once the abode of wealth, fashion and beauty are now deserted—in one word, a howling wilderness. The Union!—"loveliest village of the plain," is exposed to every danger; a few of the chacreros hold their ground, but the place is deserted—

> Amidst thy quintas the rebel's hand is seen,
> And desolation saddens all thy green.

Down to the very 'Buceo sur Mer' the 'panic has spread;' the beef-preserving factory of happy memory is closed; its owner sleeps "in his narrow cell for ever laid," in the cemetery at Asuncion. We walked the mole at sunrise yesterday morning with passengers just arrived, who gave indeed a most melancholy picture of Montevideo. We suppose it is but a passing cloud, and that things will again brighten, but there is at present a thick black cloud over the sister city and a thunder-storm brewing.

It was indeed refreshing to see all the Basque emigrants landing on the mole head yesterday morning, all of them young, hearty, strong fellows, splendid types of their celtic race, the girls with fresh blooming countenances. The batch of immigrants we saw landing yesterday is worth more to the country than all the gold in the Provincial Bank. It went to our heart to see the lightermen grasping the few dollars from the emigrants at the mole stairs. On the mole the only parties to meet the emigrants that we could see were lodging house people, who with an eye to business were sweeping them off to fondas, &c. No Basque clergyman to care for his flock, no Government agent, no Emigration agent, true the hour was early, and we suppose all these worthies were fast asleep; when will they wake up?

We stood at the Telegraph Office yesterday morning at 6 a.m. waiting for the first message as to the arrival of the packet during the night. O'Gorman, true to his patronymic, was up and stirring, but, instead of telling us to "stand by—steamer in sight," told us to go home to breakfast; nothing new. In these stirring times editors have rather a hard life of it. Whilst their readers are fast asleep the editor has to be tossing about in a boat, or shivering on the mole stairs, or at the Telegraph Office, waiting for news; but fame, to be acquired, must be earned, and people who want to have the first news, by this time are pretty well aware where to find it.

It may interest our readers to know that Congress in the United States has ordered the removal of the remains of the late Gen. Asboth to the States. Gen. Asboth some two years ago was United States Resident Minister at this Republic.

The United States Minister accredited to Uruguay and Paraguay, Mr. Stevens, is expected down daily from Asuncion, where he has been for the last three weeks on diplomatic business connected with his mission. Parties who knew the lamented President Lincoln state that there is a remarkable resemblance between the late President Lincoln and Minister Stevens.

Never before were the streets in town in such a hopeless state as at present. Coachmen are so bewildered that they hardly know what streets to take in making for the railway stations. Calle Artes is torn up from stem to stern, last week by the tramway men, then by Sir J. Coghlan's pipe water men, and now by the new gas men. Calle Parque is also in the hands of the tramway men; Calles Esmeralda and Cerrito also. In fact, for the next few months, and until the tramways are done and pipes laid, people who are in a hurry had better trust to their legs than to coaches.

It must interest the farmers outside and the housekeepers in town to know that at the markets mutton has risen in price. The price of a leg of mutton is now four dollars, instead of three. We suppose there is a proportionate rise in the price of capons outside. Beef remains about the same. Poultry are cheap. Butter, the best in the market $12 per lb.; eggs, $5 to $6 per dozen; beefsteaks and mutton-chops looking up; wild ducks $10 to $12 per pair; vegetables horribly dear; potatoes looking up as usual.

Mr. Porter C. Bliss, who figured so prominently in the Paraguayan war, has fallen on his feet in the States, and has been named Secretary to the American Legation in Mexico; rather a better thing than special employé in Paraguay.

Blood stock in this country has just made a valuable acquisition, in the thorough-bred horse 'Murillo,' which arrived a few days ago in the Tycho Brahe, *en route* for his new home, at the estancia of the Messrs. Ogilvie, in Entre Rios. A long, low chestnut, about 15-2, on short, flat legs, with rare measurement below the knee. He is quite the stamp of his sire, Fandango, for whom that idol of York shire, and lover of 'little ones,' Sir Tatton Sykes, gave 3,000 guineas, as companion to his game 'pony,' Daniel O'Rourke, at the world-renowned breeding establishment of Sledmere. From his good looks, and performances over the flat and across country, his spirited owners will doubtless, five or six years hence, have the pleasure of seeing many a young 'Murillo' get his head first past the judge's box, at our Plutine meetings, as with luck his stock are bound to race. The condition of the horse speaks volumes for the care of his attendant, and for the good accommodation and keep provided on board.

All our colleagues, metropolitan and provincial, would seem to have received a mot d'ordre' from some quarter or quarters unknown, to run down the proposed National Bank, one of the most useful measure, by the way, that has up to the present been mooted in this land of paper money. None, if any, of the arguments brought forward against this project will hold water, based as they are on 'ex parte' premises of the most fantastic description. In our leading columns we refer to this very important project and the senseless opposition it has met with.

We cull the following items of political gossip in late English papers:—

"The North German Minister in Florence announces that he has had offers from old soldiers in various parts of Italy who wish to take service in the German army, but that, owing to the numbers already enrolled, and the great distance from the military centres, the Government is unable to accept those offers."

"A telegram from Vienna, dated the 27th inst., states that Count Vimercati, a personal friend of the Emperor, has just arrived in Vienna. His visit to the Austro-Hungarian capital is said to be connected with a scheme of alliance between France, Italy, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Denmark, to counteract another alliance reported to have been concluded at Ems between Prussia and Russia."

A passenger by the City of Brussels writes us from Rio as follows:

"The excitement here about the European war is very great. Argentine affairs have lost their interest.

"We fill up here with coffee for Antwerp, and expect a good deal of specie.

"We made the passage from Montevideo in four days, a good run even for us; we go to sea to-night."

A Spaniard named Saez was murdered under very mysterious circumstances lately in Valparaiso. It appears that Saez, who had only arrived in that country from Montevideo about forty days previous, rented a room in the house No. 72 Calle de la Independencia, and on the evening in question had only just returned from his work at the Patria foundry, when the landlady of the house suddenly heard him exclaim, "Me han degollado," followed by piercing cries for help. Señora Alvarez immediately proceeded to the room, and found the poor man stretched on the floor, still alive, but bleeding profusely from a deep wound in his right temple. Near him lay a new shining hatchet covered with blood. The assistance of the police was obtained, but all their efforts to unravel this mysterious occurrence have proved fruitless, up to the present time.

Mrs. Mary Martinez Cook, a North American lady, has been appointed directress of a female school in Tucuman.

In another column we give the particulars of the execution of the assassin Valentin Tebes at Rosario. The *Capital* of that town has a capital article on the subject—"The Chamber of Justice has done at last what it ought to have done long ago. If the murderers of the English family at Dolmendrail had been executed we should not have had afterwards to lament the murder of Bald and Tait, two young men who had settled down among us as industrious colonists, by a scoundrel whose life was a continued chain of crimes. The weakness of the judges and the indifference of the government have caused murder to be so frequent among us, but if capital punishment be now properly put in force it will give some protection to honest men against the dagger of the assassin."

Mdlle. Patti contradicts an advertisement of Sór Bousquet as to opening an 'abonnement' for a number of concerts at Montevideo: she has not authorised him or any one else to do so.

Messrs. Newton, Reid, Thwaites, Gandara, Capdevila, Vivot, and a number of other estancieros have presented a petition to the Municipality of Chascomus for the removal of a wire fence recently put up by Domingo Lasaray across the direct route from Chascomus to Ranchos, obliging travellers to make a great round.

The Rev. Canon Dillon is expected by next English mail, and his numerous friends will be glad to learn that his health is completely restored.

Congress has voted almost unanimously for certain public works much needed in the Province of Corrientes, such as bridges over the Santa Lucia, Batel and Corrientes rivers.

Our old and esteemed friend D. Santiago Estrada has brought us from Chile some interesting specimens of minerals which are on exhibition at our office. Sr. Estrada speaks in terms of the highest admiration of the various branches of public service in Chile. The prisons, penitentiaries, asylums, hospitals, barracks, &c., are on a splendid footing, there is the utmost protection for life and property, by means of a numerous and well organised police, and the Municipality of Santiago deserves the name of the finest in South America. The streets are swept and watered as the season may require, every morning before sunrise. The public schools are admirable.

The munificence of the German subscriptions is everyday more striking, many of them ranging between £40 and £60 sterling; in the 2nd list published we find the following:—Graban $12,500; Mallmann, Becker, Lenz, Koeving, Pfeiffer, Mantels, Luders, Bunge, Sassenberg, Napp, Hoevel, Duckwitz, Bemberg, each $10,000; Becker, Dieckehan, Eicken, Carins, Bechem, Stamm, Jeppener, Mojeau, Lohmann, Boehm, Lange, Schrader, each $5,000; Scharff $4,000, Moog, Cramer, each $3,000, Egg, Behm, Sicka, Zimmermann, F. Mallmann, Hirner, Brix, H. Clausen, G. Clausen, each $2,500. Warnstorff, Borchers, Schuchard; Kaulen, Hinschrot, F. Carins, Huber, Schlue, Klengel, Winter, J. Eicken, H. Hartenfels, Mohr, Stamm, each $2,000. The amount already acknowledged is nearly $400,000—an enormous sum compared to the small number of German residents.

It is said that the eternal capital question will be again brought before Congress in a few days by Senator Granel. The present is a most inopportune moment to renew this vexed question.

Later rumors from Europe are to the effect that manifestations in favor of Prussia are increasing in Italy, while part of the clergy of the Palatinate are exhorting their flocks in favor of Napoleon.

The Senate has sanctioned the loan of two million patacons asked for by the National Government, to meet the expenses of the war in Entre Rios.

General Pannero, Argentine Minister at Rio, has officially communicated to the Foreign Office that the feeling in Brazil in reference to the Cordoba Exhibition is most friendly, and even enthusiastic. Considerable contributions may, therefore, be expected from the neighboring empire.

A strange sign of the times is afforded by the announcement that the Emperor Napoleon has decreed that the "Marseillaise" shall in future be the National Anthem of France. "Partant pour la Syrie" was a mere makeshift for a national hymn, but there is not a Frenchman living, of any political conviction, whose heart is not reached at once by the glorious strains of the Song of Liberty.

We received yesterday a remarkable communication from Baron Nabuys, who is in the service of the Rosario Telegraph Company, on the state of political affairs in Europe. We will publish it the first day we can command space. It refers to the prediction some five years ago of the present war between France and Prussia, by the well-known Dutch author Moltonli, and bears on the "struggle for the World's Supremacy," which will have to be fought out some day in India, England being the chief combatant. The present war in Europe, gigantic as it is, will have but little effect on the world's destinies as compared with the dreaded *Eastern Question*, whenever the nations range themselves in order of battle to decide it.

Mdlle. Patti gave her second concert on Thursday evening, to a crowded house, with the most brilliant success. She completely carried away the audience in a rapture of wonder and admiration at her extraordinary powers of vocalization, of which it is impossible to form the faintest idea without hearing her. The pureness brilliancy, and richness of her warblings are beyond exaggeration, and we can well understand the anecdote of her going by night to the forest of Fontainebleau to learn new notes from the nightingales that sang in response to her, thinking she was one of themselves. We have never heard anything finer than her Carnival de Venise and air from Linda de Chamounix, the accompaniment on the piano being played by Herr Ritter, a pianist of the first order. The performance of the violinist, Sig. Sarasate, was much applauded, especially Vieuxtemp's variations of St. Patrick's Day.

The *Telegrafo* of Montevideo quoting from the *Nord Est* says that owing to the German bankers showing but little disposition to subscribe for the war loan, it has been decided to throw open the lists to public subscription. The loan is for 100 millions at 5 per cent.

The National Government has laid a bill before Congress proposing that Entre Rios and Corrientes should be declared in a state of siege. It is said that individually the majority in Congress is opposed to this extreme measure, but the Executive will no doubt bring forward weighty reasons for proposing its adoption, and the bill will probably pass.

The proposed new railway from Goya to Santiago del Estero is brought forward by Don Adolfo Carranza.

On Tuesday next the remains of D. Valentin Alsina, one of the most distinguished Argentine patriots that has ever lived, will be removed from the vault of the Varela family, where they are now deposited, to the new mausoleum lately constructed for their reception. The ceremonies incidental to the occasion will be performed in the Pilar church.

The streets were in a fearful condition yesterday, owing to the heavy shower that fell early in the morning. The new tramways have all been brought to a stand-still, as it is impossible to lay the rails accurately while the ground is soft.

The report lately circulated of the making of a subterranean passage under the Provincial Bank turns out to be a 'canard pur et simple.' Every search has been made, and there is not the slightest trace of anything of the kind.

Mr. Oliden, the well-known meat preserver, challenges Dr. Abate or anyone else to a trial of his process against theirs, for 10,000 paper dollars a side. There is nothing like a bet for testing the sincerity of anyone.

Carabaito is still marching up the hill and down again. He writes a petulant note to Suarez, who is anxious for his co-operation, telling the Commander-in-Chief to hold on till he comes, and that he will be with him in 'no time.' It is said the Blancos have retired from before Colonia, in the direction of Florida. Medina is reported as very anxious for battle.

Juan Santodtain and some other medianeros on the estancia of D. Mariano Castex, at Areco, are now making excellent cheese from sheep's milk. Every 6 or 8 sheep will give one pound of cheese, and it finds a ready market at $115 per arroba, equal to nine pence English per pound.

The Rural Society is at present distributing foreign seeds for acclimatization in this country. Chilian seeds have been given of different kinds to Messrs. Olivera, Martinez, Madero, Newton, Pereyra, Trelles, Ramos, Mejia, Risolo, Insiarte, Chapeaurouge, Jurado, Bilbao, Peña, Bonnement, and Villalba.

The *Republica* proposes as a means of avoiding tramway accidents through persons falling under the wheels, to fail in the space where the driver stands, having only an entrance at the back of the carriage. The idea is a good one.

We never remember such a scene of excitement as that at the Bolsa and STANDARD office on Wednesday. Every corner of our premises was invaded by a surging crowd of all classes clamouring for the bulletins as they were struck off. Amongst the first comers was H.E. Governor Castro, who dispensed with the service of orderlies and secretaries, and came in person to our office for the news; then in quick succession came aides-de-camp galloping madly from the Government-house; clerks from the several foreign Legations and Consulates; in some instances the Ministers or Secretaries in person; then a battalion of leading merchants, brokers, barraqueros, all fastening on the telegrams, and devouring their contents silently, or reading them in stentorian tones to the waiting crowd. Our German friends mustered in great force, and unanimously declared that the news might be considered favourable to Fatherland. Before 1 o'clock we distributed upwards of 2800 bulletins, and we despatched as many more by the trains leaving the different stations during the day for country parts, also by what ever steamers were going up the rivers. To-morrow we will publish extracts from our exchanges which may throw additional light on whatever is obscure in the telegrams of yesterday. Everything points to the conflagration in the Old World spreading over the whole European continent.

A funeral service in memory of the late Don José E. Migueus will be celebrated in the church of Santo Domingo, on Friday next at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The impeachment of Colonel Gainza, Minister of War, which was known late on Monday evening, caused considerable sensation in political circles. The charge is for having ordered the arrest of Dr. Paz, editor of the *Retorno* of Rosario. It was currently reported yesterday that President Sarmiento had sent a despatch to Rosario ordering Dr. Paz to be at once released. This affair forms an unpleasant addition to the Entre Riano imbroglio.

We had a visit on Wednesday from Prof. Abate, the Italian savant who has invented a new system of meat preserving. In the year 1817 Dr. Abate knew the present Emperor of the French, in London, and the distinguished exile took a lively interest in Dr. Abate's invention, which he was then applying in embalming human bodies: the future Emperor first suggested the idea of applying it to meat preserving.

A train ran off the Central Argentine line a few days ago in consequence of running over a bullock on the line.

The Billinghurst tramway carried nearly six thousand people on Sunday last.

The *Tribuna* incorrectly supposes that by the secret treaty Prussia was to strip Austria of all her German States, which constitute one-third of the Empire; they are—

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Upper Austria —	4,616 —	755,250
Lower Austria —	7,633 —	1,714,608
Salzburg — —	2,764 —	151,579
Styria — — —	8,655 —	1,095,978
Carinthia — —	3,984 —	356,150
Carniola — —	3,845 —	505,886
Istria — — —	3,095 —	613,056
Tyrol — — —	11,084 —	925,056
Moravia — —	8,569 —	1,972,095
Bohemia — —	20,012 —	4,869,818
Silesia — — —	1,983 —	475,321
Total, 5	76,219	15,951,777

Colonel Taboada reports to General Gelly that he came up with the Jordanites at Punta de Palmas, killing a few of them, and taking fifteen prisoners and three hundred horses.

The rain put a stop to Patti's concert on Tuesday night; it was take place last night.

A gentleman bearing the historic name of Cæsar was robbed a few nights ago of $9,000 m|c at Barracas. The thief came to a 'fonda' in the city, and while there was robbed by two others of poor Cæsar's money. The police captured all three, and by way of settling the affair let them all off, keeping what was due to Cæsar, with whom it proved a decided case of 'aut nullus.'

Two English sailors were blown some days ago in an open boat from Montevideo to the port of Ajo, on this side of the river; they were provided for, and sent up to this city by the Justice of Peace there.

The Tycho Brahe sails to-day with mails and passengers for Europe. Letters can be posted at the Port Captain's till half-past 1 o'clock.

A new theatre is about to be built by Sr. Pestalardo in Calle Corrientes between Suipacha and Esmeralda.

There have been disturbances in Cordoba between the French and German residents in consequence of the war in Europe. Great betting is going on on the issue. The French have formed a relief committee.

The Donati and Germany, both so anxiously looked for, arrived on Wednesday at Montevideo within a few hours of each other. Never have we witnessed such wild excitement as prevailed when the first STANDARD bulletin was posted up in the Bolsa. We were fully two hours in advance of all our colleagues, in fact of the whole commercial community in getting the news, which is of the last importance. In another column will be found all the despatches from our Montevidean 'Special' in the order of their arrival. There has been some severe fighting about the frontier, victory appearing to lean by turns to each side, but no battle on a large scale, or that can have a decisive effect on the eventual result has yet been fought. The Germany's dates are to the 5th ult. and the principal items she brings are the enormous failures in England, France, and the States, the revolutionary demonstrations in Paris, and the despatching of 50,000 British troops to Belgium to maintain that State's neutrality. It may almost be said that England has thrown her sword into the scale, for be it Frenchman or German that violates the soil of Belgium first, from that moment we are committed to fight him, possibly his adversary also. This sudden action on the part of Great Britain has been brought about by the publication in the *Times* of a treaty proposed by France to Prussia at the time of the Luxemburg affair, having for its object the acquisition of Belgium by France. This document caused such an outburst of indignation in England that the Ministry were forced to order the instant despatch of 50,000 troops to Belgium: the feeling against France is said to be roused to an extreme pitch, although the French Prime Minister, M. Ollivier, has officially denied the existence of such a proposal, while Count Von Bismark assert, that he has it safe in his pocket-book. Many look on it as a diplomatic ruse of Bismarck to embroil England. Be this as it may, it is now almost beyond possibility that England will succeed in remaining neutral. In the fury of the struggle either of the combatants may in very recklessness fall on Belgium and find himself face to face with Great Britain. There is still, however, a hope that both of the belligerents may be induced to keep the pledges that they have given to respect Belgium. The chief cause of the commercial failures is the fall in cotton, but every market is shaken terribly, although the rebound of Consols to 89¼ shows that public confidence is greatly restored. What is known the revolutionary movement in Paris would lead to the belief that materially it is not of great moment, but its moral weight, as revealing division at home, must embarrass the action of France.

Madame States' benefit, on Monday evening, attracted a large and fashionable audience to the Colon Theatre. The fair 'beneficiaire' appeared to the greatest advantage, and sang splendidly in the three first acts of 'Ernani,' which comprised the chief part of the performance. She was applauded to the echo, and showers of magnificent bouquets and wreaths heaped at her feet at the conclusion of each act. 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' of which she gave a most pathetic and expressive rendering, brought down the house, and the 'Bolero,' from the 'Sicilian Vespers,' elicited such tremendous applause, that it had to be repeated. At its conclusion two more wreaths and a large bouquet of the choicest flowers were presented to the fair prima donna, who seemed touched by the genuine warmth of her reception. In bidding Madame States farewell, we sincerely hope it may not be long before she returns to us to enjoy fresh triumphs on the boards of our national theatre.

The French mail steamer Sindh did not sail on Tuesday at her appointed time, owing to the threatening nature of the weather at 4 o'clock, the hour fixed for weighing anchor. She left yesterday. A number of members of the Italian Opera Company left for Rio in this vessel, amongst others Madame States, Sr. Orlandini, and their children. Quite a crowd of North American and English gentlemen called in the morning at the Hotel de la Paz to wish the talented cantatrice farewell, and many accompanied her to the mole-head, although at the time Santa Rosa was hurrying up fast from the South-east. The Sindh took an unusually heavy mail. The opera company were nearly drowned on Tuesday while trying to reach the Sindh in the Baby; that little steamer could not get out to the Sindh, owing to the weather, and put her passengers on board a river steamer for the night.

The Philharmonic Society will give a concert on the 6th prox for the benefit of the Invalidos. Sr. Silva, President of the Society will give a ball on the same evening to the amateurs who assist at the performance. All concerts given by this popular Society are hailed with delight by the fashionable world, and the forthcoming one is likely to be unusually brilliant.

A letter from San Juan to a Rosario colleague represents the first named place as going ahead rapidly. New buildings of all kinds are springing up, theatres, markets, bath-houses, &c. The great question of the day is, however, the Hydraulic Works to stave off inundation, when these are finished the San Juaninos can settle down in safety to the progress evidently in store for them.

Mails for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Valparaiso to be conveyed by vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, will in future be despatched from Liverpool on the 13th and 29th of every month, except when those days fall on a Sunday, and then on the 12th and 28th of the month.

We received yesterday morning a telegram from Rosario, announcing the execution of Valentin Tebes, the murderer of poor Bald and his servant Tait. There was no disturbance, and the immense crowd present seemed impressed by the solemn scene of justice. This is a good sign: a few more murderers shot, and the blood plague will vanish.

There is now a project before the Provincial Chambers to extend the Tramway Laws in force in the city to the rural districts. The measure will pass without opposition, being so clearly for the benefit of the camps, in many parts of which tramways could be established with great advantage and profit.

The last football match of the season on Tuesday of Liberals *v.* Conservatives turned out a failure with regard to numbers, there being 12 Conservatives against 2 Liberals, so picked sides had to be resorted to. No goal was kicked. Tom Hogg and Morgan, the former in his usual style, and the latter, though labouring under the disadvantage of a sprained wrist, played up well for their sides, while Clarke and Walkenshaw showed up well for the opposite.

Mr. Luis Varela of the *Tribuna* and Mr. George Cook of the *Prensa* deserve especial mention for their early rising. We met them yesterday on the Mole before sunrise. They had their boletins printed in Montevideo, and at seven o'clock a.m. the rockets at the *Tribuna* Office drew crowds, even at that early hour. We beat both our colleagues, however, inasmuch as we received by special message from Rio Lisbon papers of the 7th August, and English papers to the 30th of July, the only ones at that hour of the morning to be had in town.

An attempt at Lynching a murderer at Frayle Muerto by some indignant British farmers has caused a great stir in Cordova. After the press of the mails we purpose adverting to this business, which viewed in any light has brought the judges to their senses and led to the execution of the murderer of Bald in Rosario yesterday. The note of the Cordovese minister to the National Government is a charming document, but the Cordova people are not aware of the state of public opinion here on this subject of Lynching. In the United States indignant citizens always begin Lynch Law, not with the assassins but with the recusant judges, who are held responsible in all cases where an assassin escapes execution. Public morality has been too long trifled with in this country. The hour has arrived when public opinion asserts her own, and the affair at Frayle Muerto would have had its precedent in Baradero but for the very decided conduct of Governor Castro and the Supreme Court of this province. In the case in question the English farmers hearing that there was a probability that the assassin would escape in the night, demanded the custody of the assassin, and being refused stormed the place; the soldiers defended, and held their own. There were a few wounded on both sides, which we regret; but the assassin must be punished in the Plate.

Maddle. Carlotta Patti gave the first of her series of concerts at the Opera House on Monday night before a crowded and fashionable audience. We publish in another column a critique on the performance by 'Moisé,' the first musical critic in the city, and therefore refrain from commenting at any length on same. The gifted lady's voice seems to us more a miracle of art than nature, though the latter has endowed her in quite an exceptional manner. She has been called a musical phenomenon, and such she is. In

THE NEW LAND LAW.

Public lands have been ever the hobby horse of our legislators; there is no branch upon which legislation has been so persistently concentrated, and none which after all have so defeated every parliamentary calculation; could all the land laws of Buenos Ayres be got together, what huge volumes would they not make, and Lawyers, Legislators, even escribanos are often puzzled how to offer an opinion, when ever a question touching public lands is involved. For the last 15 years scarcely a legislative session has passed without some effort to improve or modify our land laws. Dr. Avellaneda owes his prominence in public life to his exhaustive work on the public lands in the Republic and public land laws of Buenos Ayres; a more luminous treatise on this important subject has never appeared in print, the erudition of the lawyer and the genius of the commentator are stamped on every page; the work in a measure achieved its aim, for it proved the prelude to a new system of land legislation, over came the prejudices so generally entertained by Argentines on the subject, and established the theory of *cheap lands* and population, dear lands and waste.

We owe to Dr. Avellaneda the sweeping reductions in the price of public lands, some five years ago established. Lands that were previously valued at 400,000 m|c. per league, were reduced one-half, and offered to settlers for 200,000 m|c., on long instalments and easy terms. Frontier lands were reduced to 120,000 m|c. on terms which the humblest sheepfarmer could accept. Yet, nevertheless, the law did not create the demand for frontier lands anticipated; good Government lands in the central partidos were bought up at $200,000, $300,000, even $400,000 m|c., in preference to cheap frontier estancias at an infinitely lower price. The experience of the past five years has been sufficient to prove that the risk attending frontier property, and the natural coarse character of the pasturages have more than counterbalanced any advantage in the way of cheapness. The price established by law was too high to induce emigration, and too low to afford any great revenue to the Government; thus the law which was framed to meet certain interests, suited none. What with the Indians on the one hand, the coarse grasses on the other, parties who were in a position to purchase public lands, preferred those of the category, under $200,00 and $300,000 per league within the frontier and in well settled partidos, to the cheap and perilous lands outside, offered at 120,000 m|c. per league.

The proposed new law which was laid before the Legislature on Friday night, and to which we adverted in our Sunday's issue, is now before the Committee of the House, and we trust will be reported on favorably. We regard it as a move in the right direction, and calculated to work great good. It throws open the whole frontier territory at the very tempting and moderate charge of 35,000 m|c. per square league, payable in seven yearly instalments, let us say, about one shilling per acre. Landholders should not take fright and imagine that the new law will reduce the value of their land; on the contrary, the new law, if carried out, will in a very short time enhance the value of outside property, inasmuch as it will tend to populate the waste lands along our frontier, form the best and most effective barrier against the Indians, and turn lands to account which have hitherto lain waste, owing to the errors of legislation. The Government, the estanciero, the landholder, and the country at large, would be the gainer, if these frontier lands were given in fee, gratis to every bona fide settler; the very worst owner these lands could have is the Government—the very best, the poor struggling farmer with sufficient stock to support his family, sufficient farm implements to sow his crops. We vote for the law, and hope to see it passed. The following is the text:—

Project of Law.

Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to sell Public Lands outside the frontier at $35,000 m|c.

Art. 2. Purchasers to make payment as follows:—one-seventh cash, this to be lodged in the Provincial Treasury before any petition for purchase can be received. One-seventh payable at 12 months, and so on [5,000$ per annum] till all be paid. The purchaser to sign 'pagarés' with a mortgage on the land, for such sums.

Art. 3. Parties wishing to discount their 'pagarés' and pay cash in full shall be allowed a reduction of 12 per cent. on the whole amount, or 2 per cent. per annum. In this case the titledeeds shall be at once, handed him, free of encumbrance.

Art. 4. Parties already occupying Public Lands shall forfeit their rights:

1st. If they do not present themselves within 6 months after the expiring of their contract to purchase the land they hold—

2nd. If the purchasers do not present themselves within 60 days after a 'pagaré' falling due, to satisfy same. In such case whatever sums they may have already paid shall be returned to them without interest.

Art. 5. Lands so forfeited shall be declared 'caducas' and put up to public aation by the Justice of Peace of the district, after due notice having been published for 30 days; the sale must take place positively on the day fixed.

Art. 6. Chacra and Quinta lots shall be given gratis in the demarcation of all new towns outside the frontier, on these term:

1. Each chacra lot shall comprise 64 cuadras [256 acres], and the settler must have a brick house, plantation, and garden, worth at least 15,000$ [say £120 sterling].

2. Each quinta shall comprise 4 cuadras (16 acres) and the settler must have a brick house, plantation and garden worth at least 10,000$: the roof of the house may be zinc, wood, straw; and so in the house of the chacra settler.

Art. 7. Parties seeking for chacras or quintas shall forfeit their rights if they do not settle on same within 6 months of the date of concession by the Municipality of the place; in such case the Municipality shall give same to the first applicant.

Art. 8. All the above properties, viz. hublic land, chacras and quintas shall be subject to the Contribucio Directa or property tax from the moment the papers have been delivered.

Art. 9. The proceeds of the sale of these lands, and the Contribucion Directa arising from same, shall be devoted towards making railways throughout the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Art. 10. Let it be promulgated as law.

The proposer of the law is Don Daniel Amadeo, of the Chamber of Deputies, and we cordially wish him every success. The Finance Committee of the Deputies would do well to report favorably on it without delay, and we may anticipate a majority in both Chambers when the bill is placed before them.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

During the last few days some of our contemporaries have been indulging in rather lively discussion on the subject of the National Bank. It is no doubt highly desirable that a measure of such vital importance to the commercial community of this country should be thoroughly and systematically discussed, and anything to the contrary we would be the first to deprecate. But we regret to see that an entire misapprehension of the scheme exists, notably in the last number of the *Revista Economica*.

We advert to the subject this morning, for the purpose of showing that the objections contained in the article alluded to are a clear perversion of the facts of the contract, as well as a manifest misconception of the principles on which a National Bank should be founded. We do not attribute this to design on the part of our contemporary. The contract has evidently been read in a careless manner:

The *Recista* says that; "The power it would place in the hands o the Government would be immense; it would destroy the sovereignty of the independent provinces, because, concentrating in its hands the monetary power of the nation, the provinces would perforce be reduced to bow to its mandates, and lose their individuality."

Now, we opine this would be just the very thing it would not do. The Bank could place no power in the hands of the Government.

To guard even against such an eventuality Government have only power to nominate four out of the twelve directors. Is it likely that the other eight Directors would renounce their duty and allegiance to the shareholders, as well as to themselves to strengthen the hands of Government in carrying out any measure opposed to the National good? As to its destroying the sovereignty of the independent provinces, because concentrating in its hands the monetary power of the nation. The former it cannot do, or even attempt, for many reasons, but principally because it cannot by any conceivable process, concentrate in its hands the monetary power of the Nation. On the contrary its action will be to support and develope the individuality of each province in which it may have branches. Article 20 of the Contract clearly states that the Bank issues notes at all its branches for a sum proportional to the requirements of the place where established, which means, if it means anything, that each Branch shall have a separate capital allotted to it, in respect to the actual control of which it will be independent of the Head Office. In fact the branches will, so far, be more like distinct Provincial Banks. In whatever province a branch is opened, for all practical results, it will be equal to the establishment of a Provincial Bank, and that on an indisputable basis. True, they will be regulated by the same rules, and governed by the same principles, and this will be their main strength, but as far as the question of concentrating the capital of the country in the hands of the Head Office to the prejudice of the provinces, their autonomy is clear and precise, and the result of such a policy is that the branches will become channels for the distribution of capital in fructifying streams throughout the Republic, at the same time supporting a currency formed on principles that have never erred, adequate to the requirements of each and all.

We respectfully beg from our cotemporary for this part of the question, a moment's reflection.

Again, 'the National Bank, as proposed, with its privileges is contrary to the fundamental principles, of liberty which are guaranteed by the Constitution.'

Now the duty of Congress, as laid down in Article 67 of the Constitution, is "to establish and regulate a National Bank in the Capital, and its branches in the provinces, with the power of emitting notes." But the issuing of notes must be based upon a metallic currency, and we have none. This essential element must therefore be obtained by a reserve of legalized coin or bullion. Who is to provide such, to enable Congress to carry out a fundamental principle of the Constitution? It is obvious that the Government cannot, even if it were expedient for them to do so; and the arguments of the *Recista Economica* indulge the inference that it would not be so.

Some eminent English capitalists have agreed to supply the necessary foundation for a banking institution, that shall be essentiel national in character. Surely £1,600,000 in more than sufficient for such a purpose. The Ottoman Bank, Bank of Egypt, and a host of other State Banks were established on a very much smaller capital. It is true that only £400,000 will be at first paid up, but this is simply to enable the Bank to begin business without unnecessary delay. We have the best authority for saying that the whole amount will be called up during the year. In other words, £1,600,000 in gold will be in the coffers of the National Bank within 12 months from its establishment, as the basis for a national paper currency, and such a deed which creates a stronghold for commerce and national prosperity 'is contrary to the fundamental principles of liberty.' So may locomotives, the echo of whose iron snort awakens riches on the mountain and draws plenty from the valley; and the emigrants who crowd to these shores with energy and capital, to receive from the lap of Nature that which she is only too ready to give.

We have not space at present to correct our contemporary on a number of statements which are clearly misunderstood, but shall take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

THE CORDOBA TROUBLE.

WE agree with our Rosario and Cordoba colleagues that respect for the laws is the first and primary duty of the foreigner—a duty which is recognized by us all as essential to the well being of society. Foreigners, however, do more than respect the law: they support it; and the affair at Frayle Muerto, to which it is our unpleasant duty to advert, and about which so much noise has been made in Cordoba, proves the anxiety of the foreigners at Frayle Muerto, not only to respect the law, but to aid the law, and to carry it out, and, if they are to be charged with any offence, zeal for the law and public safety is their crime.

In the expectation of receiving from some of our countrymen resident at Frayle Muerto a more detailed version of this affair than that which has appeared in the Cordova papers, we have postponed our comments until to-day; but the mails have brought us nothing, and, therefore, we give the facts as stated by the *Ferro Carril*, Cordova.

Some two months ago another foreigner, an Englishman, was assassinated at Frayle Muerto. Due notice was given to the authorities, and, after a while, the suspected assassin was caught. On the arrest of this man the Englishmen of the neighborhood, who were cognizant of the whole facts, and knew the prisoner to be the murderer, offered their services to the authorities to assist the police in watching the prison, in order to prevent any escape. This offer was received, as it should be, and willingly accepted. The Englishmen took the duties of patrol in turn, to the no small astonishment of the native people. The Cordovese Government, when informed of the affair, and the stern resolve of the foreigners, that the assassin should not this time escape, took immediate steps, and ordered one of the criminal judges to at once proceed to Frayle Muerto to try the prisoner. So far the conduct of the Government and of the authorities was all that could be desired. The Criminal Judge of Villanueva obeyed the order, and proceeded to Frayle Muerto to try the prisoner. The trial took place; the evidence was, we believe, complete as to the crime, but insufficient for the mind, the soul, the conscience of the judge to condemn the man to death.

The English residents took umbrage at this, and on the night of the 21st they attacked the prison with a view to take the murderer out and Lynch him. Now *in limine* we must state that the Lynching of an assassin or a judge cannot upon sound principles be defended, we are well aware that it is often resorted to to bring matters to their right level, but it is winked at and never officially sanctioned. Had the case in question occurred in Iowa instead of Frayle Muerto, there can be very little doubt as to the sequel, but in this country we are behind in such matters, and although many will regret that the repulse of the Britishers at the Policia of Frayle Muerto has spared to the country another assassin, still the conduct of the vigilantes who defended the place cannot be censured.

Happily the affair has proved less sanguinary than might have been anticipated. The Britishers used revolvers and the police muskets, but the shots on both side went wide of the mark, and after the first brush, the Britishers desisted. The Cordoba authorities may derive from the affair a useful lesson, and one which it is to be hoped they will not lose sight of. The people of Frayle Muerto evidently respect the law, but despise the officials. Had the judge who tried this prisoner enjoyed the esteem and respect due to his position, his verdict on the evidence would doubtless have carried weight; but the abuses of the bench, so much complained of in the Plate, appear not to be limited to B. Ayres. The attack in Frayle Muerto was far more an attempt by indignant foreigners to enforce, than to break the law; and if, in their indignation, they overlooked the judge, and only sought to punish the assassin, they departed from the long established custom in such case made and provided.

The note of the Cordovese Minister to the National Government is hardly worth a translation. We suppose it is the right thing, and the Minister is not to be blamed for it, but its perusal somehow suggests the idea that the laws in this country are much in advance of the officials employed for their execution. Frayle Muerto is but a place of yesterday, called into notice by the indomitable energy of some half dozen of pioneer English settlers; its existence as a farming district, as a place of any importance dates back a few years, when the Messrs. Stowe first settled there, and yet within that short epoch how many murders have been committed, the victims invariably English, and the assassins invariably escaping. We refuse to publish a red list of unpunished crime, which to the disgrace of the authorities has stained the once most famous English agricultural colony in the Plate, but the indignation of the Cordova authorities at the attempt of the Britishers to take the law into their own hands would be less open to comment had crime in Cordoba been punished as it ought.

The Judge, for aught we know, may have had good and sound reasons of his own for refusing to order the prisoner's execution. We know nothing of the evidence, nor have we any of the papers before us, but we read in the effort of our countrymen an appeal more against the bench than the prison—an act more to vindicate society than to outrage it. The wretched system of criminal justice in this country is a disgrace. If assassins prowl at large through the land, and crimes the most atrocious go unpunished, it is because our courts and our judges are not up to the mark. We must level up, if we ever hope for improvement, and the attack on the police barrack of Frayle Muerto, unsuccessful and scandalous though it be, will yet produce a world of good; it will teach the officials that public opinion is against them, and the empire of criminal impunity on the wane.

EXECUTION OF VALENTIN TEBES.

We copy from our contemporary the *Capital* the following details of the last moments of the convict Valentin Tebes, sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Bald and young Tait at the formers estancia near Rosario in the month of January last.

"We published yesterday the sentence of the Juez de 1a. Instancie, ratified by the Sant Fé Chamber of Justice but suppressing the part of it which directed that the convict should be hung during two hours.

The Plaza de la Carretas was fixed upon by the Criminal Judge as the place of the execution. At a quarter past eight, the convict was conveyed from the Cuartel to the Policia. He was accompanied in the coach by the Curate substitute, a Franciscan friar and another priest. The convict was in irons; the coach followed Calle Cordoba escorted by a detachment of infantry and went at a walk.

When the coach reached the Plaza, the troops were formed on three sides of a square. Two sidesby dismounted cavalry with lances, the other by infantry leaving one side open.

The convict on leaving the coach was led to the centre of the formation of troops and made to kneel; the priests who were by his side exhorting him to repentance. The Escribano D. Q. Larrosa readhim out loud the long sentence, and when he had heard it to the end the convict wiped the perspiration from his face with a handkerchief he had tied to his head (the morning was very cold and the convict had not walked). Tebes then proceeded with a firm step to the middle of the Plaza, where a post had been fixed to which was secured a wooden chair. He sat down upon it and then uncovered his chest, after which the officer in command bandaged his eyes. Tebes at first refused to be either tied to the post or have his eyes bandaged, and only consented to it after the earnest entreaty of the officer and the priest.

A photographer at this moment took a view of the sad scene.

On the word of command being given the picquet stationed in front of the post fired a volley, which was not sufficient to put an end to the convict's life, and two more shots had to be fired before this was done.

Canon Piñero then mounted upon a cart placed there for the purpose, and addressed the multitude in a feeling discourse, condemning crime, and exhorting the Government to diffuse education among the masses of the people abandoned without instruction and without religion, a prey to the brutal instincts, which the absence of faith, and the solitude of camp life urge into excesses unchecked by the restraint of civilization.

The execution took place at 9.30, and not at 9, as ordered. We know not who is to blame for this unpunctuality; a convict ought not be executed one minute sooner or one minute later than decreed.

Notwithstanding the very muddy state of the streets, over three thousand people besides the military were congregated to witness this sad spectacle.

At ten o'clock all was over. Human justice has been done—may that of Heaven be merciful. The blood of Bald and Tait, cowardly assassinated, has been duly avenged.

The convict had a remarkably fierce aspect, and the murder for which he was executed was not the first one he had committed.

The Annals of the Rural Society for the current month contain some details of the invasion at Tres Arroyos last June, whereby we learn that the savages killed 17 Christians, wounded 7, and took away 25 captives; they sacked 4 pulperias and carried off a booty of 7,000 horses, 10,000 sheep, and 56,000 head of horned cattle.

THE LATE LORD GOUGH.

The Queen has ordered a statue to be erected in Dublin to the memory of Field Marshal Lord Gough, and the necessary gun metal has been set from Woolwich. It is a curious fact that before this gallant Irishman went to India to save that unrivalled empire for Great Britain by his brilliant campaign in the Punjaub, the *Times* and the whole English press opposed his appointment on the ground that he was too daring, and knew not how to calculate the odds against him or danger of any kind. The fire-eating General returned to receive a peerage and the thanks of Parliament as a recompense for his unequalled services.

ON CHANGE.

August 31st, 1870.

The news from Europe to-day was the sole topic on 'Change; nothing else was talked of. The first telegram came to the STANDARD at 5.30, and was at once posted on the Bolsa. Telegrams followed telegrams thick during the day, and special editions were published by the different newspapers. The news was regarded by impartial parties as highly favorable to Germany. The silence of every telegram respecting prudence was much commented on. Private telegrams were received, but of course nothing much transpired; it was however stated on the authority of a private telegram that the Bank rate of interest in England is 5 and not 6 per cent, as stated in the Bolsa telegram. The Bond market was well sustained to-day, and prices may be quoted at an advance of one per cent. For cash, the sales only amounted to 10,000 at 60½.

Exchange for the Tycho Brahe was done at 48, about £10,000 stg. passed.

In Argentine Bank shares, one small lot was sold to-day at 11 premium.

Dates from New York are to the 5th August. Gold 12-2.

Exchange 109.

Cotton 20

In the produce market there was not much done, but prices look decidedly better. Some troops of capones sold at 44 to 50. Sheepskins firm.

The yearly auction of rams at Mr. Oldendorff's estancia came off on Tuesday as advertised. The large concourse of people that went to attend it from town, together with many influential estancieros from the neighborhood, led to the belief that there would arise good results. A number of carriages and waggons were in attendance at the Dorselan Station to convey parties arriving by the trains that meet there. The visitors were hospitably treated with a substantial and abundant breakfast on their arrival after which the business of the day began. The ewes were first put up, but as no higher price than 120 dollars was offered, Mr. Billinghurst proceeded to the sale of the fine rams. These began to be sold at prices varying from 1,500 to 4,100 dollars, but, after about thirty were sold, the offers were so insignificant that it was found necessary to suspend the sale. Mr Hopkins' colt, of the celebrated Hambletonian trotting breed, a magnificent iron-grey entire horse, was then brought out, and, although his appearance was greatly admired, he was knocked down to Mr W McClymont for 7,000, after a very inanimate bidding. We believe Mr. Oldendorff intends continuing his ram sale in town, where he is certain of obtaining more remunerative prices. The prices realized were good, and show the very high appreciation entertained for stock of the Oldendorff estancia.

Money ruled somewhat tighter, and discount brokers report less disposition on the part of banks and capitalists to advance at present rates.

Owing to the storm on Tuesday the French packet could not get away; she left to-day.

The underwriters in New York have held a meeting and arranged as follows.

The marine insurance companies of this City have agreed upon advanced rates to be charged upon goods, not contraband of war, sent to sea. The war premiums, which are in addition to the regular marine risks, range from one to ten per cent, depending upon the character of the goods and the nationality of the vessel. Sailing ships carrying property belonging to belligerents under a neutral flag are charged five per cent. to Continental ports. Property belonging to neutrals, carried in vessels under a belligerent flag, is charged eight per cent. Property owned by belligerents, carried under a belligerent flag, is charged ten per cent. These rates are the same by sail or steam. The war risks on vessels sailing to or from the West Indies or the east coast of South America are one per cent.; to or from the west coast of South America, India and China seas the rates are two and four per cent', respectively.

September 1, 1870.

Money was a shade easier to-day, and some advances were made on bonds to-day at 9 per cent. per annum at a valuation of 50. The sudden departure of an English Plaza broker formerly in business in this city was announced. It was said that he paid some of his largest creditors, but still left liabilities. The matter was talked of on 'Change; as yet nothing very positive is known about the affair.

Mr Felix Pico reports the sale of 10,000 capones at Mr Stegman's estancia in the North at 35½ paper dollars each. Some very large and important sales of sheep were spoken of on Change to-day, but as yet the business has not been concluded.

Private advices from Rio report great speculation going on there in exchange; the rate at latest ruled at 20 for Bank paper, and sovereigns at 12,40's. The fall in coffee has greatly agitated that market.

September 2nd, 1870.

The Bond market ruled during business hours with an upward tendency. 3,000 were sold cash at 61. For the end of the month there is a decided speculation, 95,000 were sold, opening at 61¼ and closing at 61½. The price for the end of the month has been hardened owing to outsiders buying; within the last few days several parties have purchased for the end of the month; the large holders are doing nothing, but in the liquidation price ruled weak; and the market is decidedly in a critical state. For Saturday 40,000 Bonds sold at 61.

There was no alteration in exchange to-day; the Tycho Brahe took only £5,000 in gold; in fact, sovereigns for export can not be had; condors and doubloons can only be obtained at the banks. The rate of exchange since the Germany's mails rolls decidedly flatter. It is not probable, however, that any large amount of exchange will be passed before the arrival of the packet.

The bill authorizing the emission of two million Bonds for emigration purposes comes up to-morrow. The feeling on 'Change is that for the present, at least, there should be no further emissions of Bonds, the stock being already too much watered.

The Bonaerense del Plata published to-day its quarterly bulletin. The National Bonds already paid out for the first quarter liquidation amount to 25,000. The estancias yet to be paid out already number 600. The affairs of the Company are in the most prosperous condition.

Nothing of note in Emigration done in the produce markets to-day, as no troops of capones sold from 45 to 50; sheepskins from 180 to 240 per doz., very exhibit at Office; highest price paid to-day 150 for jerked; hair also talking; wheat firm and wool, and hides as it gone up.

Latest advices from Hamburg give the following important information:—

At Hamburg the mouths of the Elbe have been closed with 70 vessels filled stones sunk for the purpose; it is intended to sink 80 more. The port of Kiel is no longer accessible, a line of torpedos having been laid down. The fortifications of Friedrichsort and Moltkort are in a state of defence. At Swinemunde the masts of the vessels have been cut down, to prevent their offering a mark to the enemy, and several vessels full of ballast are ready to be sunk at an moment, as they have done at Hamburg. At the island of Heligoland, which is a British possession in the German Ocean, the authorities have prohibited pilots under the heaviest penalties from taking charge of French vessels.

The Proveedor from Asuncion arrived to-day. The news from Asuncion is not to say important. In the country districts there is the same widespread misery. Trade in Asuncion could not be duller.

The Morning Light, from New York, has brought 250 gold sovereigns to H. J. Reps.

The total amount of wool that has come forward during the last month was only 10,000 arr. and sold at from 5 to 10 fall on previous rates. Many buyers have retired now the market since the receipt of the war news. Wool returns for the clip to date 3,65 ,000 arr. last year 4,220,000, and for 1868, 4,405,000.

Respecting freights we have the following:—With the exception of one transactions in tallow there is nothing doing in exports. For neutral flags a slight advance has been established, and if the war in Europe continues, we shall no doubt see a great improvement in rates two months hence when the wool begins to arrive. We have at the present moment 73 vessels or 24,787 registered tons discharged, of which 36 French and German or 13,066 tons; and 37 neutral or 15,071 tons.

Salt—Imports 8890 fanegas saleable at 12½-13 plata port, 14-15 rls for rivers.

Coal—Imports 9086 tons saleable at 10 pats. port, 11½ for rivers.

Lumber—Import 2,633,999ft., N. York, worth 42-44 pats.

Mr Woodwright, we understand, will shortly leave for Europe.

Mr L. Clarke, a distinguished English engineer, has been named as head manager and director of the Transandine Telegraph Company. He may be shortly expected out. Of the 400 shares sent to England, the house of Simms and Co. of Liverpool took about 200 shares. Two vessels are now in Rosario discharging material, and the Wanderer and another vessel are on the way out with more materials.

The period allowed for taking out Municipal patentes expires on the 15th inst., after which there will be a fine for default.

The Justice of Peace of Zarate publishes a notice that he holds in pound 114 horses seized for want of papers for the marks. The horses were about to be shipped to Entre Rios.

The Judge of Dolores notifies the public that he holds arising from the sale of sheep, cows, mares, &c. in trust for the creditors or heirs of Thomas Valle, deceased.

A small estancia, partido Ranchos, belonging to the estate of Don Jose Barragan, deceased, will be sold judicially at the Cabildo on the 24th inst.

The heirs of William Henry Morris, deceased, are called on to present themselves within 30 days at Munilla's office; likewise the heirs of Manuel Rey, deceased.

The heirs or creditors of Mr. Timothy Cuning are summoned to send in claims at once to Cabral's office.

On the 7th inst, the well known Arrotea chacra, Lomas Zamora, will be sold at the Cabildo.

On the 14th inst., at San Fernando, the Juez de Paz will sell by auction two Islands, valued at $42,000.

Two more vessels have arrived in the river with materials for the Transatline Telegraph Co. The works of this line will now be pushed a-head.

The emigration returns for the month of August give 1,280. As the number arrived during the month, this shows a decided falling off.

The new local bank called the Banco de la Plata, it was said on 'Change to-day, will be immediately opened. The present is not the most propitious moment for starting a bank, and particularly a local bank and with local capital; but it appears that the Directors are resolved to make a beginning at once, notwithstanding the war in Europe and an adverse money market.

September 3, 1870.

Exchange was flat to-day; some few bills were passed in the morning at 48¼, but in the afternoon drawers refused this rate; there was nothing however done, but the rate rules 48¼-48⅜. The very large export of specie from Montevideo per Sindh attracts notice; over half a million of patacons in specie, the bulk of which goes to Rio, 473 000 pats.; for Bordeaux, 104,875.

The law authorizing a supplemental credit of two millions patacons to the National Government on account of the Entre Riano war has been promulgated. There appears some color for the statement that ex-President Mitre has taken an active part in the direction of affairs at the War Department, and every effort made to try and bring the Entre Riano war to a conclusion.

The steamer City of Buenos Ayres was to sail to-day. It appears that she will probably bring English papers to the 6th Aug; she cleared from London for Antwerp on the 29th July. As this line no longer carries the English mail it is probable that she did not leave before the 5th or 6th.

The export business of the past month has been very dull. The following are the returns:—

Salted ox hides	61,562
" horse "	11,817
Dry cow hides	155,523
" horse "	2,658
Tallow, pipes	5,249
" boxes	3,594
Hair, bales	416
" bags	164
Wool, bales	3 743
Skins "	4,4'0
Jerked beef, quintals	30,592

Respecting the United States tariff bill, latest advices report Congress closed with at the bill being passed; the proposal, therefore, to tax sheepskins the same as wool stands over.

The news from Montevideo to-day amounted to very little. The Club telegram at 4 p.m. gave the following arrivals:—

Hamburg, Cres; Rotterdam, Justina Maria; Bremen, Anna; Cardiff, Labour, Dupuy.

Paper money 15.

Mana copper 80.

Sovereigns 1½ premium.

The Magellan is the next steamer on the Chilian line due at M. Video; she will ring dates from Lisbon to the 10th August; she is due here about Thursday. The mail steamer Orinoco with the English mail is looked for on Monday or Tuesday; it is thought she will bring news of a battle.

Letters by the last packet announce that notwithstanding the war in Europe the building of Fulton Mendoza's steamer progresses, and there is nothing to cause anyone that she will not be ready at the appointed time. The model has caused a great noise on the Clyde. Most of the Scotch engineers are of opinion that the new principle will not give any very great increased speed.

Messrs. Russell and Anderson in their circular for the packet give the following:—

Tallow—Saladero beef—Sales, 200 pipes, at 16½ rls. in pipes. No stock.

Mutton—Sales equivalent to 7,000 pipes at 16½, 16, 15½ rls. in pipes and 16½, 15½, 15½ in hogsheads. Last prices, 15½ in pipes 15½ in hogsheads. No stock.

Rivers—Season over.

Jerked Beef—Sales, 30 000 qqs. at 22rs., also 20,000 qqs. at 22½, both from pile.

Rivers—Sales, Arroyo Negro, 9,500 qqs. Havana, at 25rs. Gualeguay, 4,000 qqs. at 24½ and Quemado, 5,500 qqs. at 25rs. [illegible] account.

Wool—The season may be considered over only 10,000 arrobas having come forward during the month, and has been sold at 55 to 8½ per arroba fall on previous rates, many buyers having retired from the market since the receipt of war news from Europe.

Total supplies from commencement of season, 3,855,000 arrobas against 4,220,000 arr. in 1869 and 4,405,000 arr. in 1868.

Cordoba, &c.—Nothing done.

Sheepskins—Supplies not so abundant as might be looked for at this season of the year. During the month prices have given way some 8½ to 8½ per dozen.

Hair—Arrivals moderate, demand slackened, and prices down.

Ostrich feathers—Sales 22; one at $15 to $18 per lb., for Patagones, and $2 to $24 and $25 for good loose and in bundles. Stock, 5000 lb.

Bone Ash—No transactions have come under our notice.

Money, although not to say tight, is in good demand;—first class bills were done to-day at 8 per cent., and advances on bonds at 10 and 12 per cent per annum.

The shipments to France last month were as follows:—

Wool 641 bales, sheepskins 1860 ditto, salted hides (ox and cow) 9998, horse 3216, dry hides (ox cow) 2740, horse 1218.

Sept. 5, 1870.

The Bond market ruled very flat to-day, and had a decided downward appearance. There were no cash sales. For the end of the month, 30,000 were sold at 61¼, and more were offered at that rate; but there were no buyers. For Dec. 31st, 10,000, at 61½. Total sales of the day, 40,000. There seemed to be less confidence in the market to day than on Saturday; the bulls charged some of the large holders with selling out. It was said that one of our private bankers had called upon the Government to repay one million of patacons already advanced. There were several other rumours of the kind about, but without any apparent foundation. The news from Entre Rios to-day was said to be by no means favorable. A battle is momentarily expected between Gelly and Jordan, which may decide something. Meanwhile, the continued uncertainty as to the true state of affairs in that province has a depressing influence on the market.

Exchange was done to-day at 48 bankers bills, but as the mail steamer from Europe is expected in to-morrow there was not much disposition on the part of either takers or drawers to do anything. The export of gold to Europe seems to have at last begun in earnest. The Cassini will sail to-morrow and takes some £80.000 stg. The Tycho Brahe took much more than £5,000 stg. as at first stated, she took £18 000 stg. The French Packet Sindh took from between here and Montevideo £130,000 stg. thus within the last week we have over one million of patacons shipped. Letters we received to-day from Rio state that the export of gold from that port has begun, and the City of Brussels took very heavy consignments of specie for London.

There is great dispute about the tariff bill in the States as to whether it has passed or not.—The Argentine Minister has notified the Government that it has not yet passed, whilst several merchants have received letters stating that it is law, and even have received copies of the law. An official copy of the law as passed we have in our office. Should any party wish to see it, it provides about sheepskins as follows:—

"On wools on the skin the same rates as on "other wools, and the quantity and value to be "ascertained under such rules as the Secretary "of the Treasury may prescribe." This law is come into effect after the 31st of December, 1870.

Respecting this law, all that seems to be authentically known is that the bill has passed the Senate. As to the President's signature, there is nothing positively known. Some parties insist that the President has sent the bill back for reconsideration.

The telegraphic news from Montevideo was of a most alarming character. The rebels have approached the suburbs of that city, causing quite a panic down there. The Government had resorted to the most extreme measures, and a forced loan was spoken of as probable. The general impression on the Bolsa is that the Blancos will get in, and that without much delay. This by many is considered a very serious affair for the Argentine Government, as if the Blancos get the upper hand in the Banda Oriental the rebels in Entre Rios will be certain of support and sympathy from that quarter. It is probable that most of the families in Montevideo will at once come up to this city, as the alarm there has become general.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that the French war-vessels Decidé and Brux had left Montevideo for the purpose of making prizes.

The steamer Cassini is expected in this morning from Rosario, San Nicolas, and San Pedro; she is nearly full, and will complete her cargo here, leaving the Plate full. She has taken from Rosario a large consignment of Bolivianos, which are shipped from Rosario to England. She will sail from here to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

The Donati is the next mail steamer of the Lamport and Holt line.

There was not much done in the plazas to-day; wheat that last week could not fetch 170 per fanega, was sold to-day at 175. Capones and sheepskins and hides neglected.

Money was in good demand, not to say tight, yet by no means as easy as last month, large sums are locked for for real estate purchases and the banks seem unwilling to advance much on that class of security, and hence speculation in real estate are compelled to apply to discount brokers. The Provincial Bank is discounting about half its general average and but that the season is extremely dull, money would now be at high rates.

Paper money in Montevideo continues falling, to-day gold was quoted there at 16. Exchange nothing.

On Sunday Messrs. Ehrenhaft Cano and Co. sold 14 lots of ground in Calle Lagoy, between Venezuela and Mexico, close to the Plaza Once. There was a large attendance. The lots measured, each, 10 varas by 50 and realized from 1,800 to 3,300 per vara frontage. The land was the property of Messrs. Livingston and Son, and the purchasers were Messrs. Ramon Idoyaga, Francisco Molina, Antonio Mosto, Jose Guerra, Augusto Ringuelet, Pedro Ramos, Dr. Arana, Justo Sanchez and Enrique Quintana.

The *Revista Economica* gives the following interesting figures relative to the Rosario Custom-house:—The import duties in the first half year amounted to 639,882 dollars, and 629,48 dollars, duties for the corresponding period of last year, whereas the export duties have given 52,792 dollars, duties, and 66,240 dollars 1869—which leaves a total increase in both branches of 56,989 dollars, duties. During the first nine months of this year the estimated value of goods entered into Rosario is 2 060,951, which can be looked to represent in the market a value of two and a half millions. During the corresponding last year the official value was 1 0 7 677 dollars, or less real value in the market 1,250 000 dollars, or in other words the increase in the value of imported goods this year as compared with last is 1,180,000 dollars.

The National Bank has become the topic of the day in commercial circles, and is likely to occupy the public mind for some time; the general feeling on the Bolsa is that the measure deserves every support, inasmuch as it will bring into the country over a million and a half sterling. The bank will in no way [illegible] with the Provincial Bank, on the contrary it will help and support it—as the increased specie capital which it will bring into the market must prove an immense support to the Oficina de Cambios and help to the Bank. What is to be feared is that the question will be made a political one, in which case it is probable that the London firm will withdraw its name from the business, and thus the whole scheme will be defeated. If the bank in question was about to be started on local credit or capital there would be more room then for the opposition which is raised to it, but based on a paid-up specie capital imported from England, Merchants, brokers, and in fact all who are th roughly acquainted with this market appreciate its importance and hope to see it passed.

Advices have been received from England announcing that Mr. Latimer Clarke, one of the first engineers in England, has accepted the post of consulting engineer to the Transandine Telegraph Company. Mr. Clarke's services have been secured through the instrumentality of Sam. Laing, Esq., the agent of the Company in London.

A Brazilian transport, from Montevideo, arrived to-day; the news from the sister city, however, does not amount to much. Aparicio had not reached Pando as was stated, but some Blanco troops were felt about there. Passengers arrived from the Uruguay this morning state that there is nothing very new on either side of that river. The revolution in both places seems to be progressing; trade, of course, at a standstill.

The Cassini brought from Rosario 250,000 Bolivianos. Rather a large amount for so small a place. Gold continues at a premium in Rosario, and, in fact, there is none to be had to any very large amount.

The market report published for the Plaza Once, 3rd inst. is as follows:—

Matadero hides	141 to 146
Sheepskins	110 to 113
Do. matadero	180 to 220
Horsehair North	145 to 155
Do. South	155 to 175
Tallow in pipes	44 to 46
Wheat, superior	195 to 205
Do. inferior	150 to 150
Maize	50 to 55
Fat sheep	32 to 50
Alcorte	15 to 25
Fat mares	130 to 170

Sept. 6, 1870.

There was nothing much done in bonds to-day. Prices were much firmer than many anticipated. The sales to-day were as follows:—For cash, 8,000 at 60½; for September 30, 21,000 at 60⅝, and closing at 61½. There were few sellers to-day, and this inspired many of the bulls with fresh courage; but the uncertain state of affairs in Entre Rios, the steady advance of the Blancos on Montevideo, and the great anxiety to hear the news from Europe, check the market. None seem to know what the morrow may bring, and hence the general disposition to avoid the market at present.

There was some exchange done to-day at 48, but not much; takers ask 48½, and drawers hold out for 48; meanwhile many houses are now shipping gold. Sovereigns were bought to-day to ship per Cassini at 125, being 9½ mje prem. The Cassini only arrived down this afternoon; she will not sail before to-morrow afternoon; she has, between specie and gold, engaged already £80,000. As to specie being shipped from Montevideo by this steamer it is hardly probable, owing to the state of affairs down there. Gold rose to-day in Montevideo nearly 1 per cent; last quotations 16⅞. Sovereigns 1½.

Money was to-day a shade dearer. One of the banks that has hitherto been discounting the best paper at 8 per cent. to-day asked 9. The discount brokers say that, with the exception of one or two signatures, from 10 to 12 can be had for money at present.

The Oneida is looked for to-night or to-morrow morning early, at whatever hour she comes in a bundle will be published at the STANDARD office. The Douro next month will bring out the balance of the Provincial loan 500,000 sovereigns. Mr. Domingues who negotiated the loan will come out in her.

Respecting the very satisfactory arrangement which has been made between the Government and the Southern Railway, we have to remark that it was solely due to, and brought about by Don Jose Martinez de Hoz, one of the Committee of Finance; his propositions met the approval of all parties and were finally agreed to by the Board here and the Government.

The well-know White's Chacra at Belgrano will be shortly be put up at auction. The place will be sold in lots of 50 square each.

The Bolsa telegram gives the following:—

Blancos at Cerrito and Union. Custom-house closed, clerks and employees all under arms. Toesin hourly expected. Azoteas crowded, people looking at the Blancos at the Cerrito. Alarm—Soldiers to barracks. Trenches making front of English cemetery. Gold 16½. Sovereigns 17½ premium.

To-day was another anxious one on 'Change. At noon Mr. Monasterio received the report that the packet was in sight off Montevideo; but it proved a hoax. Business was almost a complete stand-still, owing to the great anxiety to hear the packet's news.

At a very early hour there was news on on 'Change from Montevideo, to the effect that both the Custom-house and Post-office in that city were closed, and all the employés "acuartelados." The state of things in Montevideo could hardly be worse, and the rapid approach of the Blancos has caused a very uneasy feeling in commercial circles connected with Montevideo.

Merchants and others complain of the want of reliable news from Entre Rios. It is now some time since any official statement has been published respecting the Jordan revolution, meanwhile the town is rife with all sorts of rumours, which, without publishing, we may state are by no means favorable. It appears really that we are better informed of the movements of the belligerents in Europe than of the tactics of Gelly Obes. Every one was asking to-day 'what news from Entre Rios?' It was known that Gelly had marched; but it was only said that some of his Correntino contingents had bolted. In fact, there is the greatest uncertainty as to the real state of affairs in the peninsula.

The telegrams from Montevideo caused increased uneasiness. At 2.30 it was announced that the Blancos were firing on the town in various directions; that they were concentrating at the Cerrito, and that Medina and Aparicio were coming up. All the able bodied men in the town were called out; the Government regiment called extraordinary, 200 strong, were digging trenches, and shots were being exchanged at the Cordon. Business, of course, at a complete stand still; Post-Office, Custom-house, and all the public offices closed, bells ringing, and the alarm general, that a hope was expressed foreign troops would be again landed to protect the Custom-house. The fall of the Colorado Government is regarded so imminent that the names of the members of the new Government were spoken of; Medina and Aparicio have stated that their Government will not be formed exclusively of members of their own party, but that all Colorados of good position will be called on to lend a hand towards the reconstruction of their country. Many of the principal Colorado families are thinking of leaving, but Medina promises the fullest protection to all. It was said to-day that it is more than probable Mr. Nin Reyes will occupy an important post in the new Government, as it is known that he has been actively engaged in bringing his party back to power. The candidate for President most acceptable to all who take any interest in the affairs of the Banda Oriental is Dr. Don Andres Lamas; everyone believes that as President of the Banda Oriental he would be the right man in the right place.

In the produce markets there was something done to-day, some 700 dry camp hides 145; prices falling.

Sheepskins—about 800 doz. sold at as high as 240 for the best matadero; a small lot of lambskins at 11.

Horsehair—100 ar. at 155; mutton tallow in bordalesas 47, in pipes 47½.

In the cereales prices have gone up; 650 fat capones at 55, and about 7000 sold in various troops at from 44 to 48. Novillos were sold as high as 230, cows at 140, mares 160.

A chasque arrived from Chile to-day announcing a sudden rise in flour in consequence of the news there of the European war.

The arrivals in Montevideo to-day were—Cardiff, Agustine, Rio Anita, Barcelona, Prisca, Montreal, Syndham, Marseilles, Moise, Pernambuco, Juno.

The America in her last trip to Montevideo took down £7,000 for Maua and £5,600 to Benitez.

President Battle issued a proclamation to the citizens of Montevideo upon the approach of the Blancos, and ordered all the troops to be ready for the assault when a cannon shall be fired from Fort San José.

Mr. Kean of Rosario gives the following—

Passed down from up river U.S. war steamer Wasp.

Sailed.

British steamer Cassini for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and ports, with part cargo of produce.

Arrived.

Italian steamer Bianca Portica from Geneva to ports, with general cargo and passengers to Recagno Brothers.

TEMPERATURE.

August 31—Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 60.
September 1—Thursday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 58
September 2—Friday, 2 p.m.
Fahrenheit..... 65.
September 3—Saturday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 60.
September 5—Monday, 2 p. m.
Fahrenheit..... 62.
September 7—Tuesday, 2 p.m
Fahrenheit..... 63

ARRIVALS.

Per R.M.S. Tycho Brahe:

Mrs Balfe, servant, and four children; Servanda G. de Bertounet, Miss Bertounett, Miss Hughes, Mr F. H Dorr, Mr Robertson, Mrs Robertson, Mr A. T. Randolph, Mdlle. La Musy, Mdlle. Druart, Mr H. M. Lade, Antonio F. Oliviero, Mrs Oliviero, J. H. Halliday, Antonio G. Amorini, Alex. Wilson, Andrew Adams, Lane Blaringham, C. Smith, José Beldi.

BIRTH.

August 28, at the Estancia Ceybal Grande, B.O., the wife of Mr. W. F. Buist, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

August 27, at the English Church, by the Rev. Mr. Ashe, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lett, James Lake, eldest son of James Gray, Esq., of Manchester, to Mary Hinch, eldest daughter of the Late William Middleton, Esq., of Durham. No cards.

The *WEEKLY STANDARD*—Printed and published every Wednesday at the *Standard* Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.